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EMBASSY IN ROME HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 29 MARCH

AU311015 Sofia BTA in English 0838 GMT 31 Mar 83

["Accusations Crumble Down Again" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Rome, March 31 (BTA corr Khristo Petrov) -- The already four-months detention of Sergey Antonov is an illegal, arbitrary and absolutely unjustified act aimed at impairing the traditionally good relations between Bulgaria and Italy and at tarnishing Bulgaria before the public opinion. But by this act other, far-reaching aims are pursued as well. The allegations that the socialist countries and Bulgaria were directing the international terrorism in order to destabilize the NATO countries, are a propaganda noise which is made to create a suitable atmosphere for the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe and to drive a wedge into the movement of the progressive forces fighting for peace and detente.

With these introductory words Mr Lyudmil Popov, charge d'affaires of the Bulgarian Embassy in Italy, opened a press conference the day before yesterday which was attended by more than 50 Italian and foreign journalists from newspapers, radio and TV companies.

At the press conference Antonov's defense lawyers Giuseppe Consolo and Adolfo Larussa irrevocably refuted one of the main supporting points of the inquiry -- the allegations of the terrorist Agca that Sergey Antonov's wife and daughter took part in a meeting on May 10, 1981, on the preparations for the attempt on Pope John Paul II. Since the investigation authorities themselves did not take the trouble of verifying the authenticity of Agca's "testimony", Antonov's defenders showed documents legalized by the Italian Embassy in Sofia, which make it evident that Antonov's wife left Italy on May 8th the same year and on that same date registered in a motel in Yugoslavia, and their daughter had never left the confines of Bulgaria over the said period.

The lawyers announced they disposed of many other proofs exposing Agca's lying but they were not disclosing these proofs yet not to facilitate the task of the Turkish assaulter's helpers.

The statements of Italian professors psychiatrists De Vincentis and De Sando and of Bulgarian Professor Ivan Temkov who examined Sergey Antonov, aroused a strong response. Prof. Temkov explained his and his Italian colleagues' impressions: "Antonov shows signs of continuing crisis reaction, the result of the peculiar conditions he is placed in, of the unfavourable impact of the views spread and of the accusations threatening his freedom. There are shown depression signs, low spirits a suppressed sense of joy and a feeling of deliberately plotted aggressive intentions against him. Antonov's psychic condition from the viewpoint of his development arouses alarm and fears for further deepening".

Prof. de Vincentis' reply to the question of a West German journalist whether the symptoms found during Antonov's examination can be interpreted as reactions of a guilty man, was that he absolutely denied such kind of interpretation.

At the press conference Mr Lyudmil Popov confirmed the Bulgarian side's readiness to cooperate with the Italian authorities for asserting the whole truth and expressed hope that the mass media's representatives will contribute to the triumph of this truth.

The reports on the press conference which were carried in the Italian press today speak of three approaches used by their authors: an objective estimate of the importance of the evidence produced, producing the documentary facts without any comment and in some cases -- a striving after their being undervalued.

PAESE SERA writes: This is how an important part of Ali Agca's story has collapsed, a part which has so far been attached great importance to by the legislating magistrates. And not by them alone. The very "court of freedom" which several days ago refused Antonov's release again, noted in the motivation of taking its decision that on this circumstance (Rositsa Antonova's participation in a sort of a meeting for preparing the assassination attempt on the pope) the trust in Agca's testimony is based too. The judges used to say that even if he has been wrong sometimes, he has produced true evidence of other things and especially of Rositsa's attendance of the meeting of May 10 -- a detail which has so far not been refuted by anyone. What will happen now when the denial came and on top of everything it is irrefutable.

REPUBBLICA wrote: "Before the televisions of the whole world the defence lawyers Giuseppe Consolo and Adolfo Larussa showed some documents which as it has been noted, deny the Turkish assassin's revelations for an alleged participation of Sergey Antonov in the assassination attempt."

"The two defence lawyers", IL MESSAGGERO writes, "have overtly stated that they are convinced in Antonov's innocence. This morning they will produce the evidence they have at their disposal to investigating magistrate Ilario Martella whom they will address with another plea for a release."

Without commenting on the facts given at the press conference, the IL TEMPO, IL GIORANLE and IL POPOLO newspapers describe the documents produced and quote the psychiatrists' opinion on Antonov's state.

BTA OBSERVER ON ITALIAN MINISTER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

AU311532 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 31 Mar 83

["Where Do the 'Hot Trails' Really Lie?" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 31 (BTA observer) -- Isn't it not only odd, but even grotesque for the Italian minister of justice, Mr Clelio Darida to announce that the investigation into Sergey Antonov's role in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, was on a "hot trail" and in spite of this, almost in the same sentence to add that it was nevertheless possible for the detention while awaiting trial to last up to 5 years? What is this statement actually aimed at? Apparently at two things: First to persuade the public that the Italian investigation is not in a dead-end street and that no anti-Bulgarian political provocation is underway. Secondly, and this is particularly alarming, to prepare this same public to swallow the fact that Antonov may remain imprisoned for years without any official accusations being levelled at him.

It is a well known fact that all sorts of informations are "leaked" into the Italian press on the course of the investiation into the Antonov case, and a lot of noise is raised in connection with any groundless charge that terrorist Agca may choose to make, though it has become clear on more than one occasion that these are nothing else but lies. How's that that the "red hot material" of which Mr Darida spoke, failed to reach the pages of the newspapers or the Italian newsmen have stopped being insistent and pushy? The Bulgarian citizen has nothing to do with the attempted assassination -- the facts and the witnesses' testimonies speak categorically of this. That is why it is evident that the "red hot material" is yet to be created. Didn't they follow the same line of conduct earlier when the "confessions" of the Turkish terrorist started flowing after he was visited in prison by the Italian secret services? They even went so far as to use in their provocation against Bulgaria a traitor, such as the former car-service technician like Mantarov, declared "a political official" as other criminal offenders of this sort, who are impatient to accumulate political and financial capital on the creations of their imagination.

Wasn't it that the central investigation agency [as received] of the United States, which, alarmed over the fact that the anti-Bulgarian and the antisocialist campaign was heading into an impasse, launched "an investigation of its own" and didn't hesitate for a minute to interfere in the internal affairs of Italy? And lastly probably some rely on the "red hot material" to arise from the deteriorated health and mental condition of Sergey Antonov, which was reported with concern at a press conference in Rome by both Italian and Bulgarian doctors?

It is true that trails became discerned in the papal assassination attempt. And these trials are hot and clear-cut, but they lead not to the East but to the West,towards the neofascist circles of the terrorist Agca and towards the subversive NATO centres, supporting the right-wing extremists. The ideological prejudices of a minister of justice cannot serve as an excuse, when instead of searching for the truth he pursues the exact opposite of this aim.

BULGARIAN AUTHORITIES EXPEL ITALIAN CITIZENS

AU011817 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] The Italian citizen (Domenica Manolitti Buluturk) was expelled from the Sofia airport checkpoint today. She had been detained with (Yumer Buluturk), her husband, who is a Turkish citizen, on 21 January 1983 at the Kalotina checkpoint on the Yugoslav border, caught in an attempt to smuggle 3 kg of heroin. An investigation of the couple was started but for humanitarian reasons, the Bulgarian authorities expelled (Domenica Manolitti), who is the mother of two young children, to Italy, although the investigation against her continues. On her departure from the Sofia airport, (Domenica Manolitti) expressed her gratitude to the Bulgarian authorities for the humane manner in which they had treated her.

(Giorgio Andreotti), Italian citizen, was extradited from Bulgaria to Italy at the request of the Italian authorities. He was arrested on 27 January for illegal exchange of currency, as well as because there were forged data in his passport. The Italian authorities are investigating him in connection with forgery and fraud. He is also suspected of being involved in illegal drug traffic.

BULGARIAN-TURKISH IMMIGRATION BEING STUDIED

AU021422 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 2 Apr 83

["Announcement of the 'Consular' Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA) -- Several inquiries have been directed to the "consular" department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the immigration of Bulgarian nationals of Turkish origin to the Republic of Turkey. As pointed out in the joint communique on the talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Turkey's President Mr Kenan Evren in February 1982, "the two top leaders found that the previous agreements for mass-scale immigration had expired and they agreed, according to their legislations, to consider for humane reasons and resolve favourably individual requests for joining separated families in Bulgaria and in Turkey".

The "consular" department announces that the question is not the object of the attention of the two countries' governments and there is change in their view on the matter. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1900 GMT on 1 April renders the preceding sentence: The Consular Department announces that the question is an object of the attention of the two countries' governments and there is no change in their view on the matter.]

DOYNOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM JAPAN

AU021758 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] The Bulgarian economic delegation led by Ognyan Doynov has returned home from Japan where it paid a visit at the invitation of the economic organizations federation. At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Comrade Milko Balev and by high-ranking officials of the Bulgarian Industrial and Economic Association at the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

1984 DELIVERY PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED

AU312020 Sofia BTA in English 1920 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 31 (BTA) -- All the necessary preconditions have been created for the timely delivery of Soviet equipment, materials and spare parts for industrial and other projects constructed in Bulgaria with technical cooperation from the Soviet Union. These are deliveries ensuring both the normal proceeding of construction and the completion of plants in the sphere of power generation, the chemical industry, metallurgy, the cellulose and paper industry, transport and other branches. These are the results of here held 11-day negotiations between a Bulgarian and Soviet economic delegation, which had to determine the preliminary size of 1984 deliveries.

The Bulgarian specialists are of the opinion that the results achieved at the negotiations are of essential significance for the implementation of the investment programme of Bulgaria next year.

The Bulgarian delegation was headed by the first deputy minister of foreign trade, Mr Petur Bashikarov, and the Soviet -- by the chief administration of deliveries of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations Mr Viktor Vasilyev.

YORDANOV RECEIVES GDR'S GERALD GOETTING

AU301057 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Mar 83

[Text] Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, met Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and president of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples, in Sofia yesterday. They discussed questions of the further development of cultural cooperation between the two countries. The meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Gerhard Weinert, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country.

DEPUTY PREMIER HULA DIES SUDDENLY AT AGE 57

Government Announcement

LD011424 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic, the Federal Government and the Federal Assembly announce with the deepest grief that Comrade Vaclav Hula, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, federal deputy premier and deputy in the Federal Assembly Chamber of People, died suddenly today at the age of 57.

Funeral Commission

LD030915 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] A commission has been set up to organize the funeral of Comrade Vaclav Hula, made up of Comrades Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Korcak, Mikulas Beno, and Jindrich Polednik. The farewell to the deceased will take place on Friday, April 8 at 1430 in the building of the Federal Assembly in Prague. The coffin containing the remains of the deceased will lie in state in the building of the Federal Assembly starting at 1200 hours the same day. Condolence books will be displayed in the building of the CPCZ Central Committee, Federal Assembly and the Presidium of the Federal Government in Prague and in the building of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic in Bratislava on Thursday 7 April from 1400 to 1800 hours and on Friday 8 April from 0800 to 1200.

The medical reports says that Comrade Vaclav Hula died on 1 April 1983 after a long illness. The immediate cause of death was sudden heart failure.

TV COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S SPEECH ON ARMS TALKS

LD012216 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Ronald Reagan, the U.S. President, last night made another speech on the subject of the Geneva talks. Oldrich Vejvoda reports from Los Angeles on the content of his speech:

The past month has seen a wealth of speeches delivered by the American President. During the last 2 days, for instance, we made note of two of them. This is probably because what is missing in the practical realization of American foreign policy has to be made up with words in speeches delivered by the White House chief.

What is new in the President's speech of last night? The American television viewer surely must have been quick to note that Ronald Reagan appeared to make an impromptu speech on such an important international political subject as nuclear disarmament, in contrast to his previous speech, when he had read the text word by word, using what is called an autocue attached to the camera. He seemed to have mastered its use very well indeed. An answer to the question "why" is not complicated.

In his latest speech he summed up what he has been repeating continuously for more than 2 years in the White House. Moreover, he attacked the American peace movement, which aims to halt the production of nuclear weapons, because it allegedly is undermining Washington's position at the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union. Although the speech was presented as the latest contribution to securing peace, the American President declared openly that freezing nuclear weapon arsenals would thwart his intention to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and afterwards to negotiate from a position of strength.

For an overall look at the current situation in the United States and in relation to that country's effort to increase its arms buildup, it would not be without interest to recall that it is not only millions of ordinary Americans who are calling for a freeze of nuclear weapons at the existing level, but that such a call has also been made by a large number of Congress members, among them Senators Kennedy and Hatfield. Moreover, a number of military experts have also made a similar demand. The markedly declining popularity of the President among the electorate since he came to power, as indicated by public opinion polls, is an acute reflection of the American public's attitude to the President's hazardous drive to increase U.S. nuclear potential. However, one has to realize that speeches similar to the last one delivered by the American President and their implementation in practice are not just dangerous for Americans, they are dangerous for the entire world.

HUSAK CABLES MENGISTU ON UNITA-HELD CITIZENS

LD011742 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a message to Mengistu Haile-Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administration Council and chairman of the Commission for the Establishment of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, informing him about the Czechoslovak Government's continuing efforts to bring about the release of the Czechoslovak citizens held captive by the antigovernmental UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] groups in the Angolan People's Republic. Husak has asked, in view of the prestige and authority enjoyed by socialist Ethiopia and Mengistu Haile-Mariam personally in the international community and within the framework of the Organization of African Unity, and in view of the friendly relations existing between Czechoslovakia and socialist Ethiopia, for assistance in the effort to secure the release of the detained Czechoslovak citizens.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN PRAGUE

LD311452 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin in Prague today. In a cordial and comradely discussion they assessed some issues of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

CSSR-POLISH IDEOLOGY-RELATED TALKS HELD IN PRAGUE

AU011420 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Mar 83 p 2

[CTK report: "Encouragement to Fulfill Tasks"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A bilateral Czechoslovak-Polish working discussion was held in the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism in Prague 29-30 March. For the Polish side the main report was delivered by Augustyn Wajda, deputy director of the PZPR Central Committee's Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism, and for the Czechoslovak side by Milan Matous, CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism and corresponding member of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. On the agenda was an exchange of experience acquired implementing the party's Marxist-Leninist character in the post-crisis period, and in the struggle against bourgeois ideology and the attempts of imperialism to destabilize the socialist countries. The discussion has contributed to strengthening relations between the two institutes and is an encouragement for further fulfillment of tasks set at the talks between CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary Gustav Husak and PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, in April 1982.

LENART RECEIVES HONORS FROM HUSAK ON BIRTHDAY

LD012009 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, in the presence of members and candidate members of the Presidium, secretaries and members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and the chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, has presented the highest state distinctions to Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, on the occasion of his 60th birthday, at a ceremony in Prague. In recognition of his services to the CPCZ and his many years of selfless work in building socialism, the president of the republic conferred on Comrade Jozef Lenart, at the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the honorary title of Hero of Socialist Labor, with the right to wear the Gold Star of the Hero of Socialist Labor and the Order of Klement Gottwald for Building the Socialist Homeland.

Comrade Gustav Husak, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, and on his own behalf, congratulated Comrade Lenart on this important anniversary in his life and paid tribute to his many years of active work for the CPCZ. He stressed that Comrade Jozef Lenart has successfully discharged a number of party posts, from the primary organization up to the Central Committee, and has also been working for many years in representative and state bodies. With all this commitment and activity he has contributed to the implementation of the CPCZ program, the all-round development of our socialist homeland, and the deepening of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Comrade Gustav Husak paid particular tribute to Comrade Lenart's work following the crisis period, when he, as a member of the party leadership, made a significant contribution to consolidating the political and economic situation in our country and to shaping and implementing CPCZ policy. He also singled out his activity as the head of the CPSL Central Committee and his personal contribution to the development of socialist construction in Slovakia. Comrade Gustav Husak thanked Comrade Lenart for the work he has done and congratulated him sincerely on receiving the highest state distinctions. He wished him sound health, many new working successes, and a great deal of personal happiness in the years ahead.

Comrade Jozef Lenart, in reply, expressed his thanks for the highest Czechoslovak distinctions conferred on him and stressed that he regards them as an appreciation of the work of the broad collective of his fellow workers. He gave assurances that he would continue to devote all his strength to fulfillment of CPCZ policy in the interest of the happy and contented life of our working people.

After the conclusion of this ceremonious act, which took place yesterday, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium gave a dinner in Comrade Lenart's honor, which passed off in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, also congratulated Comrade Jozef Lenart and handed him a letter of greetings from the Presidium of the Federal Assembly. The latter voices thanks for his many years of creative activity in the highest Czechoslovak representative body and for his efforts at improving the work of the Federal Assembly in line with the conclusions of the individual congresses and sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Representatives of the Slovak party and state bodies and a delegation of the Slovak Central Committee of the National Front also congratulated Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak Central Committee of the National Front on this important milestone in his life and on his receiving the highest state distinctions.

LIBERATION DAY CELEBRATIONS HELD IN BUDAPEST

Leaders at Award Ceremony

LD012028 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, April 1 (MTI) -- In a festive event in the parliament building Friday the government conferred this year's State Prizes, Kossuth Prizes, and Outstanding and Merited Artist titles.

Present were Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, Sandor Gaspar, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council. HSWP Central Committee secretaries and Political Committee members Gyorgy Aczel and Ferenc Havasi, several members of the HSWP Central Committee, the government, the State Prize and Kossuth Prize committee, and several outstanding representatives of the Hungarian political, social and cultural life.

The opening speech was delivered by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Central Committee and deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Prize and Kossuth Prize committee.

Istvan Sarlos said that these days throughout the country millions of people pay tribute to April 4, 1945, the day of the liberation of our homeland. The significance of the remarkable historical period that has elapsed since 1945, one that has transformed the lives of individuals and peoples, is most eloquently expressed by the changes in our living conditions, the development in the consciousness of the citizens and the international reputation of Hungary. The liberation of the country set into motion a deliberate and planned process of changes, and it has paved the way for the people to become masters of their homeland and of their own fate.

Istvan Sarlos continued: Friendship with the Soviet Union and cooperation with all the socialist countries were, are and will be a precondition for our progress and well-being. This alliance system serves the security and peace of both its member countries and the world at large.

Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

LD031006 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Report by Sandor Csillag]

[Text] Following the salute of the guard of honor and the performance of the Soviet and Hungarian anthems, the Szabadsag Square wreath-laying ceremony at the Soviet Heroes Memorial began at 1000. On the 38th anniversary of the liberation of our country the flowers of remembrance, reverence, and gratitude were laid on the pedestal of the memorial in the name of the party, the government, and social organizations.

Pal Losonczi and Rezsoe Trautmann for the Presidential Council, Janos Kadar and Karoly Nemeth for the MSZMP Central Committee, Gyorgy Lazar and Istvan Sarlos for the Council of Ministers, and Vladimar Nikolayevich Bazovskiy and Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Popov for the Soviet Embassy laid wreaths on the pedestal of the Soviet Heroes' Memorial.

Wreaths were laid in the name of social and mass organizations and by representatives of the Soviet Southern Army Group stationed temporarily in our country and of the diplomatic corps. In the name of the Hungarian Armed Forces, Army Gen Lajos Czinege, Dr Istvan Horvath and Sandor Borbely laid wreaths.

There was a wreath-laying ceremony at Hoesoek Square this morning also. In honor of the heroes who sacrificed their lives for our liberty, flowers of rememberance were laid by the representatives of the Presidential Council, MSZMP, the Council of Ministers, social organizations, diplomatic corps and of the Hungarian Armed Forces. At Hoesoek Square memorial wreaths were laid by the workers from Budapest factories and institutions, too.

Losonczi Presents Decorations

LD0303?0 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, April 2 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, the Hungarian Presidential Council conferred honours on people in various state and economic posts and members of the armed corps in recognition of their outstanding work.

At noon on Saturday in parliament building Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, handed over the decorations. Present were Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Mihaly Korom, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, members of the Political Committee.

In a speech at the ceremony Pal Losonczi hailed the historic significance of the liberation of Hungary and said: "In our world the working man, diligent work and outstanding performance are in the centre of attention. It is in the interest of all society and a precondition of progress to facilitate the full unfolding of individual capabilities. Outstanding performances are playing a particular role, especially today when conditions compel us to enter into an ever fiercer competition with the rest of the world. Work done to the good of the socialist homeland is worthy of social distinction."

After the handing over of decorations, the Presidential Council gave a reception.

Nemeth Gives Anniversary Address

LD032046 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1545 GMT 3 Apr 83

["Festive greetings" on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, given by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee -- recorded]

[Text] Dear television viewers and radio listeners, compatriots: On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic I greet you with respect. I greet our people's friends abroad who are celebrating together with us our history's outstanding event, our homeland's liberation.

We fittingly remember our forebears who waged a long heroic struggle for independent national existence and for Hungarians to be able to set down permanent roots in this earth and to maintain themselves in the storms and tribulations of more than 1000 years.

Our people were able to embark on the path of recovery and progress and were able to definitely take into their own hands the shaping of their destiny when the Soviet Union liberated our homeland from fascist oppression. In this war our people, owing to the sins of their rulers, supported the wrong side. The Soviet Army, against which it was driven, brought freedom to it. The day of our liberation, 4 April, is for this reason, also the feast day of indissoluble Hungarian-Soviet friendship. We think with gratitude of the great Soviet people, the glorious Red Army, which amid the bloodshed of war brought the greatest sacrifices and earned everlasting merits by defeating fascism.

We remember with respect the Soviet, Bulgarian, Romanian, and Yugoslav fighters who sacrificed their blood and lives for the Hungarian people's freedom and the Hungarian antifascists who, not sparing even their lives, fought for our people's true interests. We think with gratitude of all those who contributed to our homeland's liberation and to the successful conclusion of the war against fascism.

Some 38 years ago the country was lying in ruins and in disarray. To start life moving again, to inspire faith in the people, to reconstruct the country, to start on the path of democratic development and national rebirth, to confirm the Hungarian people in their rights, all this was the historic task. The path which we have been treading since liberation was not smooth. Many obstacles had to be overcome and at times our own mistakes and blunders also made progress more difficult. We also had failures; not everything succeeded just as we had envisaged at the start and had planned and wished. But what we have achieved is of historic significance. Our people, measured by the country's development as well as by the shaping of individual destinies, have achieved lasting feats. Realizing also the progressive endeavors of generations before us, by overcoming difficulties they have created security of existence, conditions worthy of humans, and have raised our country to the forefront of social progress. Our people can be proud of their achievements and socialist attainments.

Maybe the most important experience of the period since this historic turning point is that the party and people, welded together, can surmount all difficulties. We have paid a heavy price for it, but we have learned that the unity of party and people is the decisive factor of the solidity of the people's power and of the socialist homeland's prosperity. We are consistently implementing our well-proven policy of alliance which under the auspices of our common socialist aims and national interests embraces our society's working classes and strata, communists and people outside the party, every patriotic citizen irrespective of outlook or nationality. We are building together our common homeland, the Hungarian People's Republic; we are protecting and enriching it.

It is a significant achievement of our joint work that we are advancing in the main direction laid down at the 12th party congress. The way in which our people have stood their ground deserves respect and esteem. We should, however, be aware of the fact that the successful completion of the current tasks of construction work, the counter-balancing of the adverse effects of the world economy and the consolidation of our results require from all society even greater efforts than in the past. Our party and people now face the task of realizing the resolutions of the 12th congress amid changing conditions by adapting to these. We must work steadfastly in developing socialist social conditions and socialist democracy, promoting economy, science, and culture, and in strengthening our socialist national unity. True, more obstacles than before now stand in the path of progress, and conditions are more difficult for the country and for its citizens. Nevertheless, social and economic foundations are stable because the party and the people want the same thing.

This year is off to a good start. Diligent and productive work is being done in the factories, in the fields, in the institutions, and in all walks of our life.

The experience and knowledge of the masses and people's desire to improve things are the guarantee of our progress and our most valuable source of strength. This can be built on, and this is precisely what may give the extra that we need. It is a just requirement that all those who have been placed in leading posts by trust should rely on the strength and knowledge of the collectives, and that their work should be characterized by a striving for solutions, initiatives, and dynamism.

Dear compatriots, peace is an indispensable precondition of our construction work. These days the peace and security of mankind are threatened by the extremist circles of imperialism, who are striving to upset the existing military balance of forces between the two world systems and to achieve superiority. This can never succeed. It is our firm conviction that the dangers threatening the existence of mankind can be thwarted and that a world war is not inevitable. The international forces of socialism, progress and peace are capable of tying the hands of warmongering and incendiaries.

People have said on many occasions that for mankind there is no sensible alternative to peace. Our people, too, are struggling for peace because they have things to protect. Together with the USSR and the member-states of the Warsaw Pact our efforts are aimed at reducing international tension, ensuring the continuation of cooperation between countries with different social systems and of detente and at the establishment of mutual and equal security at a lower level of armaments. We are working on broadening mutually advantageous relations with countries that have different social systems, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs. A sound basis is provided for this by our people's desire for peace and by our country's political and economic stability.

Our people are linked with strong bonds of fraternity to the countries of the socialist community. We build our future in close unity with them. We pay special attention to the comprehensive development of relations with the Soviet Union. The cause of Hungarian-Soviet friendship is the cause of our whole nation. It is the supreme guarantee of our peace, independence, and work of building socialism, and it also fully corresponds with the interests of our people. Common ideas, objectives, and interests indissolubly connect our country, the Hungarian People's Republic, with the liberating Soviet Union.

My dear listeners, friends, our party and our government continue to strive in our country for a goodpolitical atmosphere and a healthy public morale, which stimulate common thinking and keep our people united, and to spur everyone to creativity and disciplined labor. Our joint efforts serve to surmount difficulties, to maintain and enrich our socialist achievements, to lay the foundations of our further development and the prosperity of our people. In the spirit of these ideas, on the occasion of our national holiday I wish strength, health, and a happy life to all the loyal sons of our country, all the true friends of our people.

Nemeth, Soviet Envoy at Ballet

LD032027 Budapest MTI in English 1756 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI) -- On the eve of the anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, Sunday, Khachaturian's "Spartacus", a ballet, was performed in a festive programme in Budapest's Erkel Theatre. Present were Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Central Inspection Commission of the HSWP, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, several other members of the Presidential Council and the government, and numerous other leading personalities of the Hungarian political and social life. Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Hungary, and several other leader and members of Budapest diplomatic representations were also there.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT END OF PALESTINIAN'S VISIT

LD022302 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, April 2 (MTI) -- Najif Hawatimah, secretary-general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], and his delegation visited Hungary, March 27-April 3, on invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee. Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, met the delegation. The delegation met Janos Peter, vice-president of the Hungarian National Assembly, Imre Pozsgay, secretary-general of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, and Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai. The delegation conducted talks with Sandor Harmati, chairman, and other leaders of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee. The delegation visited the National Council of Hungarian Women and the Secretariat of the National Peace Council. The delegation met members of the Hungarian national committee responsible for the preparation of an international UN conference on the Palestinian issue.

A joint communique was issued upon the conclusion of the visit. The communique stresses that in cordial and friendly discussions the sides expressed concern over the increasing international tension, which is caused by the efforts of the imperialist circles at gaining military superiority and their policies that are posing a threat to global peace. The sides expressed support to the African, Asian and Latin-American peoples struggling for their independence and social progress, and confirmed solidarity with the struggle of the patriotic forces of Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The sides stressed that as the international atmosphere got tenser in general, the situation became tenser in the Middle East, which is threatening global peace and security. The sides condemned the expansionist policy of leading Israeli circles, policy that is supported by United States imperialism, the Israeli circles' aggression against the Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab peoples, and their threats against Syria. The sides demanded that the Israeli troops be withdrawn from Lebanon immediately and without conditions, and that Lebanon's territorial unity and sovereignty should be restored and guaranteed.

The sides condemned the Camp David accords and the Reagan-plan. The sides called for a comprehensive just and negotiated solution to the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue. Its fundamental precondition is the full withdrawal of Israeli troops from territories occupied since 1967, the assertion of the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the right to establish a state of their own, and the safeguarding of the independent and peaceful development of all the countries of the region.

The sides welcomed the UN resolutions that assist in the political settlement of the Middle East crisis, and the convening of an international UN conference on the Palestinian issue. The sides expressed full support to the resolutions of the 16th Algiers meeting of the Palestinian National Council.

The Hungarian Solidarity Committee confirmed its solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people, which it is waging under the leadership of PLO, its sole legitimate representative. The Hungarian Solidarity committee appreciated the efforts of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine at bringing about the unity of PLO and progressive Arab forces.

The DFLP expressed thanks to the Hungarian people, social organizations and movements for their support of the just cause of the Palestinian Arab people.

The sides expressed readiness to promote relations and strengthen friendship of the Hungarian and Palestinian peoples.

REACTION TO REAGAN'S SPEECH, GROMYKO'S REPLY

Warsaw Reports on Proposals

LD302113 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has put forward the so-called interim variant in disarmament negotiations, which was announced a few days ago, in a speech delivered in the White House to the NATO states' ambassadors to the United States. He stated that this new offer from Washington, addressed to the Soviet Union, aims at reducing the number of medium-range missiles in Europe to equal levels. According to Western agencies Ronald Reagan did not give details of this proposal, primarily the number of missiles to be reduced. Political commentators stress that every formal change of the American stand in Geneva primarily aims at taming the antiwar movements in Western Europe and the United States and reducing the Western NATO allies' dissatisfaction, caused by the unconstructive and inflexible approach of the Washington administration to the negotiations. The Paris paper L'HUMANITE writes that the new American offers are contrary to the principle of the sides' equal security because they assume a limitation of the number of land-based missiles only. The problem can only be solved through consideration of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons held by the NATO countries and the Soviet Union.

PAP on Arms Proposal

LD302322 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] [no dateline received] -- The White House termed Reagan's proposals to reduce the number of missiles in Europe a "compromise" or a "serious change of the course". A carefully prepared campaign is under way to create an impression that Reagan approaches the entirety of negotiations in a flexible way and is ready for sensible compromises. However, this propaganda campaign will succeed in convincing few people about good intentions and inclination to compromises of the U.S. President. Reagan's new "compromise" consists in a small and most clearly cosmetic touch-up. While giving up the so-called "zero option", that is, the demands of the full and unilateral disarmament of the USSR, Reagan introduces demands of a partial unilateral disarmament of the USSR.

Whatever the West would say and write in the coming days, nothing will change the fact that actually Reagan did not offer any compromise and his proposals do not yet solve anything and they cannot solve anything in the form they were presented. His "compromise" primarily testifies to the fact that Washington perfectly understands the concern of Europe and starts seeking the possibilities of taking the odium of an uncompromising and conservative partner off itself, the partner who is guilty of the deadlock in negotiations. Reagan's proposals do not yet open the road to anything, but at the same time they do not close the dialogue to be resumed in Geneva in mid-May.

Warsaw on Gromyko's 'Answer'

LD022013 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Krzysztof Wojna commentary]

[Text] The Soviet foreign minister's press conference has brought an answer to the question: What is the Soviet Union's attitude to the new proposals, presented 3 days ago by Ronald Reagan, for breaking the impasse at the Geneva negotiations? This attitude is decidedly negative. The American proposals, as Andrey Gromyko has said, are not acceptable for the Soviet side.

The world has been expecting this. When the U.S. President proposed that the Soviet side reduce the number of its medium-range missiles, for which, in exchange, the United States would deploy in West Europe only as many Pershing II and cruise missiles as the total Soviet ceiling, commentators and politicians at once understood that the proposal could not be accepted. The logic contained in it is exactly the same as that behind the zero option, which, since the beginning of the negotiations -- that is since autumn 1981 -- has been the basis of the U.S. stance. Not by chance have Reagan's proposals been interpreted in the world as more of a propaganda maneuver for the benefit of the public in the United States and in Europe. The aim of the maneuver was to present the United States in the role of a negotiator who is flexible and willing to compromise.

The essence of the press conference by the head of Soviet diplomacy lies, therefore, not in the fact that he officially announced that Moscow is not going to accept that which Ronald Reagan is proposing, but in the fact that he presented, in a precise and detailed way, the reasons why the stance of the U.S. President is unacceptable.

The arguments presented at today's press conference open one's eyes to the precipice dividing both countries, as far as the Geneva talks are concerned, and allow one to clearly see how far the aims set by the Americans diverge from the principle of equal security -- the only one that can be binding in negotiations of this kind.

We still do not have the full text of the press conference. Minister Gromyko spoke for 66 minutes; later, questions were asked. Agencies draw attention to the answer which the head of Soviet diplomacy gave to the question on whether the USSR will break off the negotiations if -- in accordance with the plan -- Pershing II and cruise missiles begin to be installed in Western Europe at the end of this year. This would be an unfavorable factor for Europe, Andrey Gromyko said. A situation would arise which we would have to consider with the greatest attention -- taking into account all elements -- and make appropriate decisions.

PAP on Replies to Proposals

LD022242 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 2 Apr 83

[By PAP commentator]

[Text] PAP 13 Warsaw 2 April -- The news conference of Soviet deputy prime minister, Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko was awaited with interest for several days. The stand presented by Gromyko in its course today was received with great attention.

This first Moscow news conference of the head of Soviet diplomacy in four years was entirely (?devoted) to a subject which is extremely important to Europe and Poland: the evaluation of the chances of the Geneva negotiations with the U.S. on the limitation of nuclear medium-range arms buildup on our continent following Ronald Reagan's so-called interim solution.

Gromyko said clearly and sincerely: This proposal means that the stands of the two sides in Geneva may become even wider apart. The U.S. does not want to include in the European calculation of forces such means transporting nuclear arms as planes taking off from American aircraft carriers which patrol the waters around our continent and from bases in the NATO countries as well as the 162 medium range missiles based in Britain and France which are tied to the United States by the North Atlantic pact. Reagan also demands the destruction of Soviet medium-range missiles in Asia, although they have nothing to do with Europe.

The head of Soviet diplomacy made it clear that if this absurdly unrealistic U.S. stand did not change, there would be no hope for agreement in Geneva. He also warned that if the Americans deployed their new Pershing and Tomahawk cruise missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union would be forced to take appropriate steps. It will do so in the name of restoring parity and providing security for itself and its allies, although -- as Gromyko said -- it would be the worst scenario imposed on the USSR by the other side.

The intention of the Soviet Union was to [word indistinct] the nuclear arms race and that is why the USSR still wanted to take part in the Geneva talks with the U.S. But if they are to bring the expected results, the U.S. must assume a more objective approach taking into account the (?requirements) of equal security. Simultaneously, asserted Gromyko, an improvement in the Soviet-U.S. relations is necessary in order to enable the disarmament talks bring favourable results, which would be welcomed with relief by everybody, the Poles in particular.

SHULTZ STATEMENTS 'MORE BALANCED' THAN OTHERS

LD012215 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 1 Apr 83

["Voices of Reason From Washington" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Washington 1 Apr -- There is not the least doubt that American-Soviet relations are now in a frozen state and an easily-felt tension disquieting for the world is growing on the Washington-Moscow line. A series of President Reagan's recent enunciations, notably his W dnesday speech in Washington addressed to NATO countries' ambassadors and his Thursday statement delivered in Los Angeles leave not the least doubt who is responsible for the present state of freeze and tensions in relations between the two superpowers.

This situation arouses uneasiness also in Washington, and it is certain that among the administration and even the closest associates of the President efforts are made to depict the situation in more optimistic hues, to allay the fears of the American and world opinion and demonstrate more good will and a more constructive approach than this might transpire from the President's recent statements.

Very characteristic was the Secretary of State George Shultz's latest press conference for a selected group of leading American press commentators. Without departing from Reagan's stance on disarmament negotiations and dropping no hints that a change of Washington's position on the matter was possible, Shultz placed the main emphasis on the fact that the negotiations are not and will not be broken off, that the East-West dialogue was alive and there was hope for an agreement.

The secretary of state's guarded statements, more balanced than those of other members of the administration, raised no eyebrows among Washington observers. The administration is now under growing pressure for its policy to be more and more cautious and constructive. Congress appears to be resolutely against a policy of uncontrollable armaments. American social opinion is growing increasingly alarmed and the standpoint of extreme right wing-conservative circles, more and more disavowed, is giving rise to increasingly serious doubts.

PAP REOPENS IN WASHINGTON, UPI IN WARSAW

LD021942 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 2 April -- The office of the POLISH PRESS AGENCY PAP in Washington resumed its work as from April 1. The new PAP Washington correspondent is Jerzy Gorski, so far a PAP correspondent accredited in the United Nations in New York.

As already reported, the Warsaw office of the American news agency UPI resumed work on April 1. The head of the office is Walter Wisniewski, former UPI correspondent in Moscow.

LOPATKA INTERVIEWED ON ASPECTS OF POPE'S VISIT

LD011323 Warsaw PAP in English 1114 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 1 April -- The weekly PRAWO I ZYCIE (No. 14) published a comprehensive interview with Minister Adam Lopatka, who is in charge of the Office for Religious Affairs, on the course and itinerary of the visit in Poland by Pope John Paul II and the state-church relations. The minister underscored, at the outset, that the itinerary of the pope's visit to his homeland was made fit in to the ideological contents of the visit. [sentence as received] Said he: "These contents are -- the celebrations for the sexcentenary of the icon of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa, the aftermath of the canonization of Father Maksymilian Kolbe and beatification of Father Jozef Kalinowski during the pope's visit. Some of the church dignitaries even say about more of possible visits by the pope." Minister Lopatka added that "the choice of some of the localities (during the pope's visit) was determined by the intensity of the deisre of the clergy and believers, Piekary Slaskie and Gora Swietej Anny being examples."

The head of the Office for Religious Affairs was also asked by the interviewer for a comment on the state-church relations. That's what he said on the topic: "This question was answered recently by Premier W. Jaruzelski in an interview for the Budapest daily of NEPSZABADSAG, when he said that the state of relations was good although there still were undesirable phenomena and there was still something for amendment." "I regard this evaluation still holds on. It is now even more adequate to the reality. The fact that the [words indistinct] visit by Pope John Paul II is going to take place results from the favourable shape of relations between the state and the church," Minister Lopatka continued.

"Common is the desire to see the visit bring benefits not only to the church but to the nation and the socialist Polish state as well. Common is the conviction that the visit will add to the consolidation of national agreement. Attempts to use the papal visit for some political actions of an anti-state character would, undoubtedly, be generally condemned by the society and would make for complete isolation of the authors of such ventures. The pope's visit is not necessary to make the world know that there are opposition forces in Poland. So, such actions would make no sense in every respect," Minister Lopatka declared. Winding up the minister said that the process of normalization of the state-church relations was going on with various difficulties in zigzags, yet full normalization is completely feasible, as there is nothing in the religion's or the church's nature that would rule out such normalization.

The Catholic weekly TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY (No. 14-15) divulges some facts about the upcoming visit, quoting the information it obtained from the Episcopate. The weekly says that the main motive of the pope's pilgrimage home are the celebrations of the Jasna Gora jubilee, joint thanksgiving for the canonization of Father Maksymilian Kolbe and the solemn beatification of more of Polish candidates. "The holy father will also visit Piekary Slaskie, Wroclaw and Gora Swietej Anny," the weekly writes. "Naturally, by far more towns and dioceses would like to host the holy father but the programme of the pilgrimage is already very tight.

"The joint commission of the government and Episcopate set up a working group for the organization of and the preparations for the visit. Diocesan committees also come into being in all dioceses. A press centre is to be set up by the INTERPRESS press agency and the press bureau of Poland's Episcopate. The principles for accreditation are to be jointly settled. All the decisions are to be made jointly on the basis of equal footing.

"The holy father is to arrive in Warsaw on June 16 in the afternoon. A requiem mass will be said for late Primate Cardinal Wyszynski in the evening. The holy father will be travelling all over Poland by a helicopter," the TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY wrote.

JARUZELSKI GREETS FRG'S KOHL ON APPOINTMENT

LD312340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a congratulatory message to Helmut Kohl on his election as federal chancellor of the FRG.

TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH PRC IN BEIJING

LD311330 Warsaw International Service in English 1200 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] The Polish and Chinese deputy foreign trade ministers have conducted talks in Beijing on the extension of mutual supplies of goods above the level set for this year. According to the two agreements signed, Poland will receive Chinese foodstuffs and raw materials on favorable credit terms. Another agreement provides for the exchange of Polish sugar and metallurgical products for Chinese agricultural goods and raw materials. Poland's imports from China this year will amount to 127 million Swiss francs.

SEJM COMMISSIONS DISCUSS COMPLAINTS, INSPECTION

LD310913 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Yesterday the Sejm Commissions for Administration, Regional Economy, and Environmental Protection and for Citizens' Complaints and Proposals assessed the work of the state administration in the light of the citizens' complaints and proposals and of court rulings. The leadership of the Ministry of Administration contends that an improvement is taking place in relations between the offices and citizens. The assessment of the Supreme Control Chamber, which has, by the way, positively evaluated the ministry's initiative in this sphere, is more severe. It points to the too-frequent instances of an incorrect attitude toward the issues affecting the citizens.

The deputies stressed the need for further improvement of the work done by the administration, and primarily for increased responsibility of officials for their decisions. They stressed the culture [as heard] with which the citizens are treated in offices. As regards the Supreme Administrative Court, which has been operating for more than 2 years it was ascertained that it has become a factor in shaping a law-abiding attitude in the making of administrative decisions.

The main local inspection will soon begin to operate. It is being set up in the Ministry of Administration as an integral part. It is to continue the comprehensive control of individual voivodships. Among the 10 main issues of interest to the inspection are those which concern relations between the administration and citizens and the resolving in voivodships of the most important social and economic problems. As early as April the inspection will embark on its first comprehensive control. It has not yet been decided in which voivodship.

Foreign Trade Problems

LD010103 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Capitalist countries, particularly the United States, are blocking Poland's striving to gain membership in the IMF, Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade,

reported today at a session of the Sejm commission for foreign trade. The deputies pointed out that activities of this sort not only complicate the Polish domestic trade situation but bring a settlement of our debt problem no closer.

The commission session dealt with the draft national socioeconomic plan for 1983-85, in the part on foreign trade and draft anti-inflation and savings programs. A report on the ministry's activities during that period aroused many doubts among the deputies. The objection was raised that this plan is not very active, that it is impossible to talk about a pro-export reorientation, that the conclusion of agreements on cooperation and specialization with socialist countries is proceeding too slowly. Also, there are no proposals in it on improving the economic effectiveness of exports.

The commission recommended, however, that the draft documents submitted be approved, announcing that the comments made will be passed on to other Sejm commissions and relevant desiderata to the government.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES RURAL DEVELOPMENT

LD282121 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] The Government Presidium has made a preliminary study of the program for the development of agriculture and good economy up to 1990, taking into consideration the decisions of the joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee. The strategic aim set out in the program is to gradually increase the country's self-sufficiency in food production, and even to achieve by the end of the eighties a positive balance in foreign trade with food products and again to transform Poland into a food exporter.

Polish agriculture has at its disposal the potential capacity to produce enough food to adequately feed the country's inhabitants. According to the resolution of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR, confirmed by the joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee in January this year, the government's agricultural policy is based on the foundations of a diversified agriculture. Conditions favoring the development and modernization of farms in all sectors will be increased. Deliveries of production facilities will be systematically increased in order to develop agriculture. Basic production capacity, particularly in engineering, chemical, and building material industries, will be retooled in order to produce these facilities.

Investment outlays in agriculture will be directed primarily toward the intensification of plant production, mostly in respect to land reclamation and water supply. Rural construction will be developed, including housing and farm buildings. Essential changes will take place in the development of industries which process agricultural produce.

It was stressed during the discussion that the presented program constitutes good grounds for development of organizational and social actions in order to lift Polish agriculture to an appropriate level, and the best use of the country's natural advantages.

The discussion continues.

WOZNIAK CHAIRS WARSAW NATIONAL REBIRTH MEETING

LD011911 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] A session of the Warsaw liaison commission of the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD has been held at the headquarters of the Warsaw committee of the party.

Representatives of the Warsaw organizations of Catholics and lay Christians, the PAX Association, the Christian Social Association, and the Polish Catholic and Social Union took part. The participants acquainted themselves with a report on the way the programmatic and electoral campaign of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] has developed so far and with the preparations for the celebrations of Labor Day in Warsaw and the metropolitan voivodship. It was stated that PRON signatories are actively involved in the operation of winning over broad circles of the community to the idea of national rebirth and accord. The discussion being conducted in Warsaw and the voivodship on the movement's programmatic and organizational documents has made it possible to gather many constructive comments and proposals. They will help the participants in the congress to work out the final version of these documents. The session was chaired by Marian Wozniak, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw committee of the party.

LAW ON REGISTRATION OF UNEMPLOYED NOW IN EFFECT

LD011752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Today, 1 April, is significant for the application of the law of 26 October 1982 on proceedings against people shirking work. Starting today all male persons aged 18 to 45, who have not worked for at least 3 months and who have not yet been registered at employment offices, must report on their own initiative to the appropriate parish and urban district offices. The first obtainable data show that during the last days of March a larger number of people reporting was noted than before. It must be added that persons not carrying out their duty to report will bear the consequences provided for by the law and will be punished with loss of freedom up to 3 months or a hefty fine.

DAILY ON TRADE UNION REGISTRATION PROGRESS

AU011112 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Mar 83 pp 1-2

[Text] (PAP) -- Trade union organizations are active in almost 9,000 plants, in many of which trade union authorities have now been elected. The working people's interest in the new trade union movement is also increasing. In the branches and plants of industry in which trade union organizations are especially numerous, workers continue to stress with increasing frequency the need for setting up supra-plant representations of workers. Let us recall that the recent session of the Social Consultative Commission adopted a draft document -- in the shape of the State Council's declaration -- concerning the principles and methods of setting up national trade union organizations. This draft has been sent to the State Council for decision.

On 29 March over 100 representatives of the boards of plant trade union organizations active in agriculture in 10 voivodships in southeast Poland met in Wroclaw. A decisive majority of these representatives came out in favor of a federal structure of trade union organizations active in agriculture and the food economy. The session elected a provisional coordination committee of trade unions representing 10 voivodships and decided to organize a national meeting of agricultural trade unionists at the end of April and the beginning of May.

So far 800 trade unions have been registered as legal entities by the voivodship court in Katowice. Trade union initiating groups exist in 1,200 other plants. The trade union movement in Katowice Voivodship numbers almost 300,000 persons employed by the socialist economy. Trade unions are active in all coal mines and foundries. Over 30 percent of Katowice Voivodship teachers are now trade union members.

Trade unions in Lodz plants number about 40,000 members, and the court has registered over 200 trade union organizations so far. New trade unions are active in all major cotton mills in Lodz. For example, over 30 percent of the work force in the Defenders of Peace cotton mill have joined the new trade union movement. It is remarkable that workers are the most numerous group in the new trade union organizations.

Representatives of all trade unions in the Ministry of Communications, in which 75 trade unions and 86 new initiating groups are active, met on 29 March to discuss the procedure and principles of discussing draft laws concerning employees' rights and interests. Vice Premier Edward Kowalczyk, who attended the meeting, stressed the government's special solicitude for the rebirth of the trade union movement, particularly with regard to partnership in overcoming the crisis and implementing the economic reform.

MORE FOOD PRODUCTS AVAILABLE IN SECOND QUARTER

LD011454 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 1 Apr -- Poland's food market will receive 6,000 tons of meat, meat products and poultry in the second quarter of this year above the planned target, owing chiefly to increased supplies for Easter. According to preliminary estimates, meat supplies in the first quarter of this year reached about 358,000 tons or 13,000 tons more than planned.

Edible fat supply in the second quarter will stay on at the current level, but there will be more margarine and edible oil. The market will get at least 550 million eggs, against some 518 million in the first quarter, which will meet the demand in full.

Polish consumers will also get more sugar. In the second quarter sugar supply is to amount to 380,000 tons, meaning 40,000 tons more for in the first half of this year than in the first six months of 1982. [sentence as received] This will not only satisfy the demand but improve the performance of restaurants and fast food chains, the baking, confectionary and soft-drink industry.

Despite difficulties, market supply in grain products is sufficient and will not deteriorate in the second quarter.

The supply of alcohol will go up from 40 million litres in the first quarter to 45 million in the second quarter, and more than 20 billion cigarettes will be offered to smokers.

Deliveries Meeting Market Demand

LD010614 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Despite continuing difficulties the market is relatively well supplied with basic foods. According to PAP the deliveries related to rationing are being implemented in full. The supplies of some foods, such as eggs and cereal products for instance, are meeting the market demand. The meat supplies in the first quarter have amounted, according to preliminary estimates, to some 358,000 tons which is nearly 13,000 tons higher than planned. Also in the second quarter the market supplies of meat and its products as well as poultry will presumably be at least 6,000 tons higher than the annual plan ratio, mainly due to the increase in holiday supplies.

On the other hand, there are problems concerning the import of lard and therefore the supplies of animal fats could be somewhat reduced in May and June. The supplies of edible vegetable fats will be maintained at the present level. The market supplies of sugar in the second quarter will go up to 280,000 tons. This should also meet the possible demand resulting from the change of meat coupons into sugar.

CEAUSESCU QUERIED ON DISARMAMENT, EMIGRATION

AU302035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 30 Mar 83

["Interview President Nicolae Gave to West-German News Agency DPA" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/3/1983 -- As announced previously, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Alexander Wachsmuth, chief of the Vienna office of West-German news agency DPA, to whom he gave the following interview, on March 29:

Question: Mr. President, we should like you to state your opinion on the problems of general disarmament -- meaning the results of the summit in Prague, the changes of the East-West talks in Geneva, and your view of the attempts in Madrid for creating measures of confidence-building apt to cover, according to the Western opinion, regions extending from the Atlantic to the Ural Mountains?

Answer: As known, the arms race has attained very large proportions. Hugh amounts of arms, of nuclear arms in particular, have ammassed, this being a grave danger threatening the peace and security of all the states and peoples. This danger is particularly great as concerns the European peoples, given the fact that the largest share of arms, nuclear included, are sited in Europe. That is why the fundamental issue of our time is the halting of the arms race, the passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place.

In this context, we should focus on halting the emplacement of medium-range missiles in Europe, on passing to the withdrawal and destruction of those already in place, on building in Europe relations based on confidence and collaboration, which should lead -- in the future -- to the total elimination of the nuclear weapons and to a substantial reduction of weapons in general. This meets the interests of all European peoples, as well as the requirements of the whole mankind -- to live in peace and collaboration.

In this spirit, the meeting in Prague of the Warsaw Treaty member countries focussed on the need for the intensification of the efforts for disarmament and, first of all, for nuclear disarmament. In order to achieve this objective, the Warsaw treaty member countries proposed to the NATO member countries to conclude a treaty between the two military blocs, as well as to start talks for the cessation of the arms race and a passage to disarmament. It is true that the disarmament questions regards all European countries, all the peoples of the world, but the fact must be considered that the countries of the two military blocs hold over 80 per cent of the weapons and almost all the nuclear weapons. Therefore, an agreement between these states on the cessation of the arms race and the passage to disarmament will be of decisive importance for the whole world. That is why, we consider that it is necessary to do everything possible for the conclusion of proper understandings between the states of the two military blocs.

As for the negotiations in Geneva, between the Soviet Union and the United States, one of the targets regards the question of the medium-range missiles, which is of concern for all European countries. Taking into account the importance of this question, we consider that we should do our utmost for the successful conclusion of the negotiations, for no more missiles to be sited this year.

In our opinion mutually acceptable understandings should be reached, conducive to an ever larger cut in the number of missiles, and opening the way to the total elimination of the nuclear missiles of all kinds from Europe. Yet, until this target is attained, we believe that there have to be accepted even intermediary solutions and measures conducive to a substantial reduction of the existing number of missiles, measures apt to halt the siting of further missiles.

Romania declares for attainment of a balance between the two parties, yet this should be achieved through a continuous curbing of arms towards an ever lower level. Thus we believe to meet the interests of all states and peoples in the European continent and throughout the world.

We attach great importance to the Madrid reunion on European collaboration and security. We believe that everything has to be done for a conclusion of the reunion in best results. We view as very important the calling of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, and believe that the continuity of the European reunions on collaboration and security is necessary.

Given the exceptional importance of the questions of disarmament, of developing collaboration and confidence-building, we appreciate highly the great peace manifestations held throughout Europe, which the Romanian people joined with all its might. We opine that there have to be intensified the actions for peace and collaboration among the movements declaring in favour of peace, in all the states, in order to cause a passage to concrete measures of disarmament. I stress it once again, this is essential for ensuring the people's vital right to existing, freedom, independence and peace.

Question: What is your view of the Romanian-West German economic relations against the background of Romania's current economic situation?

Answer: The economic relations between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany witnessed a powerful development in the past decade. As a matter of fact this accounted for the fact that for a long time the Federal Republic of Germany occupied the second position within Romania's economic relations. Starting last year it seems that she passed on the third position, although the Romanian-West German relations continue to be rather important.

Taking into account the world economic situation, we should take action so as to further develop the economic exchanges, to find new forms -- especially as regards the cooperation in production, on third markets included, which will open new prospects to the expansion of the economic exchanges between our countries.

As for the cooperation in production, we already have a certain experience and starting from this, we could achieve new objectives by cooperation, which will lay a solid foundation to the economic relations between our countries.

As for us, we are resolved to act so as to single out adequate possibilities for the further development of the collaboration and relations between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Question: We would like you, Mister President, to comment on the Western opinion according to which the recent Romanian decree which obliges the Romanian citizens who wish to leave the country to pay back the tuition expenses, violates the Helsinki agreement.

Answer: The decree you refer to regulates the relations and obligations of the Romanian citizens towards the Romanian state.

In Romania education as a whole is free of charge; all the necessary expenses being covered by the state budget. The whole youth is compelled to learn for 10 years. A considerable number of young people attend the lyceum and higher learning institutions -- entirely financed by the state, a great number of students being granted stipends -- and their training is closely connected with and contingent upon the cadre demands of the national economy and, in general, of the economic and social development.

In keeping with the international regulations of our country, the graduates of the higher learning institutes are compelled to work a certain number of years in the sectors where they are assigned a job.

If they do not work there, they are compelled to pay back to the state the expenses made for their tuition. As far as I know there are not so many young people who do not work where they are assigned the respective job and, therefore, are compelled to pay off the tuition expenses.

Taking into consideration the fact that some of them wish to definitely leave the country and work in other states, regulations are needed in this domain, too, namely that those who attended the lyceum or higher learning institutes, according to the general laws, should pay back to the state the expenses made for their tuition, if they want to go elsewhere.

We consider this to be an act of justice and equity, since it renders more clear the general obligations incumbent on all the Romanian citizens. That is why, I do not see this measure to run counter to the documents signed in Helsinki. By no means do the documents signed in Helsinki stipulate that a state is obliged to provide free education or to train experts for other states. In our country, free education is the outcome of some measures specific to our socialist society and not the consequence of international requirements or of an international agreement, as such an agreement does not exist.

In fact in the Federal Republic of Germany as also in many other states, students have to pay for their tuition. In many countries, Western ones included, there are various regulations concerning the obligation for the youth that received scholarships or credits to pay them back or to work where they are sent to.

That is why I believe that certain opinions expressed in certain Western countries as concerns the measures endorsed by Romania cannot be accepted under any circumstances. They are attempts of interference in Romania's domestic affairs and this we cannot accept at all.

If countries exist willing to discuss with us the problems related to education and work, we are ready to talk the principles and the way to ensure to the youth of all countries conditions of work and study; and if we come to adequate agreements we shall be ready to implement them. We have many things to say in our turn as concerns the work and education conditions in many Western countries, yet we believe these are problems to be solved by the respective countries, by the political forces in the respective states.

Back to your question now, I believe that certain critical remarks related to the decree concerning payment for tuition, better said for lyceum and higher education, cannot be accepted under any circumstances. This is a strictly domestic issue and we shall not accept any interference in Romania's domestic affairs.

RCP CC PLENUM RESOLUTION ON FOREIGN POLICY

AU011917 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Mar 83 p 2

[RCP Central Committee plenum resolution on party and state foreign policy adopted at 23-24 March plenary session in Bucharest]

[Text] The plenum has discussed and endorsed the report on our party's and state's international activity in 1982 and the main guidelines for our country's foreign policy in 1983.

The Central Committee highly appraised the particularly intensive activity carried out in 1982 by the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania in the international arena and stressed that that activity was carried out in conformity with the goals set forth by the 12th party congress and the RCP Central Committee plenums and in keeping with the orientations and recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic.

Our country's foreign policy actions were guided by the constant concern to continuously develop Romania's international relations and to directly contribute to safeguarding peace in the world, reducing tension and settling conflicts, to stopping the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, to resuming the policy of detente, national independence and cooperation and of establishing a new international economic order and to asserting socialism in the world.

The plenum stressed the decisive contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to formulating and implementing Socialist Romania's foreign policy. It stressed with deep satisfaction the wide response received and the strong influence exerted -- internationally in 1982 -- by the prodigious activity and initiatives of our party and state leader which contribute an inestimable example of exemplary responsibility to the national interests, progress, and happiness of the Romanian people and the destiny of the present-day world. The entire development of events has fully confirmed the realistic nature of the goals and the correctness of the guidelines established by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a fact that has constantly raised his prestige and authority in the world and has strengthened Socialist Romania's position in the world.

Romania has firmly based its foreign activity on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, each people's right to master their own destiny and to develop freely and independently. Consistent action has been taken to assert those principles in all our international relations.

The plenum stressed that a decisive role in implementing the foreign policy conducted by the party and state was played by continuing summit dialogues which in 1982 were given concrete shape by new meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and chiefs of states from Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, by contacts and exchanges of views with party chairmen and general secretaries, with leaders of national liberation movements and by meetings with certain political figures and representatives of the socioeconomic and cultural fields of various countries. These dialogues that led to the signing of 18 joint declarations and communiques, to the conclusion of other numerous agreements and conventions on cooperation in various fields, expanded the political and legal framework for further developing and diversifying bilateral relations and international cooperation.

The plenum stressed that in 1982 Romania maintained diplomatic relations with 139 states and had economic and trade exchanges with 150 countries on all continents. At the same time, the Central Committee mentioned that the RCP constantly acted to expand and deepen its international relations; it stressed that our party currently has cooperation relations with some 200 communist and workers parties, socialist, and social-democratic parties, other democratic forces and ruling parties and national liberation movements.

The Central Committee particularly values the fact that this year our party and state gave priority to deepening and strengthening mutually advantageous cooperation and solidarity with all socialist countries and primarily with neighboring ones. Along this line, the meetings and talks conducted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in 1982 with the party and state leaders from other countries are worthy of mention.

Trade and economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the CEMA members and with the other socialist countries were consistently expanded. Action was taken to thoroughly prepare and organize the CEMA countries' summit meeting in the spirit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives and proposals. Romania's principled position, aimed at strengthening the unity and cohesion of socialist countries, was actively promoted, as was the strengthening of those countries' solidarity and cooperation -- a basic condition for the triumph of the general cause of socialism, peace, and progress.

The plenum also stressed that Romania's relations of friendship and cooperation with the developing and nonaligned countries continued to develop and diversify. By implementing the important understandings concluded at summit level, new prospects have opened up for bilateral relations at the political and economic level; intensified trade and production sharing were ensured under mutually advantageous conditions; and the support thus granted by Romania to developing and nonaligned countries for strengthening their national independence was consolidated. Romania's participation in the activity of the "Group of 77" and in the Nonaligned Movement was also deepened and action taken to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among the developing countries and to give impetus to negotiations with the developed countries.

Romania's relations with the capitalist countries have developed in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, of mutual interest in promoting advantageous economic exchange and the political dialogue on major issues of the present-day world.

Stressing the decisive contribution of the summit dialogue to forcefully developing Socialist Romania's international relations, the plenum emphasized that our country is also expanding foreign relations at government and parliamentary level and through the socialist unity and democracy front and mass and civic organization.

The plenum stressed that foreign propaganda activity was oriented toward publicizing the documents of the 12th party congress and the RCP National Conference, the Romanian people's glorious past, the great achievements in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's ideas on our country's domestic development and on major problems of the present-day world.

During 1982 Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's works, published in the major languages, were disseminated on a large scale, while prestigious foreign publishing houses published 19 new volumes devoted to the thinking, activity and personality of Romania's president.

As a token of respect for his remarkable contribution to the cause of peace and progress in the world, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was awarded the high distinction of "Man of the Year of 1981" by the Assembly for National Integration in India.

The plenum pointed out that the efforts of the party and state bodies in 1982 focused on implementing the plan provisions for foreign trade and international economic cooperation and increasing the effectiveness of exchanges by taking into consideration the grave consequences of the world economic crisis for all countries and particularly for developing countries. The measures taken to stimulate exports and cut back on imports have led to a surplus in the balance of trade.

Further intensive action has been taken to expand trade relations with the socialist countries, to promote certain superior forms of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, to increase Romania's participation in industrial specialization and cooperation within CEMA. Economic relations with the developing countries have been expanded in our mutual interests, and new ways and means explored to ensure their lasting and stable development and to strengthen cooperation with those countries to achieve the common goals of restructuring -- on equitable bases -- international economic relations. At the same time the exchanges with the developed capitalist countries have been intensified by striving to create favorable conditions for increasing exports of Romanian products and by a nondiscriminatory application of agreements concluded with the EC and other Western countries.

International economic cooperation developed extensively. It has ensured the achievement of some 25 percent of total exports, increased the role of joint government commissions and other fora for economic negotiations in the settlement of long-term bilateral relations and in preserving a judicious balance of exchanges.

Action has been taken to expand and strengthen the juridical framework that will promote the development of trade and economic cooperation, and more than 100 agreements and conventions and understandings have been concluded in those fields.

The plenum assessed that the party and state's international activity in 1982 took place in conditions of a complex development of international issues. Romania's foreign policy actions at the bilateral level and within international bodies have always been devoted to the causes of detente, disarmament, security, peace and to implementing the positions and initiatives of our party and state of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Proceeding from the unprecedented danger posed by the escalation of the arms race, action has been taken to begin effective negotiations to stop the arms race and achieve progress in the field of disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament. On the basis of the mandate entrusted to it by the Grand National Assembly and in keeping with the desire expressed by the 18 million signatures which accompanied the Romanian people's appeal to the UN special session on disarmament, our country presented numerous proposals and initiatives on enhancing that body's contribution to discussing and adopting a global disarmament program and to agreeing on measures aimed at cutting back on military spending and on all kinds of armaments in existing arsenals. In hailing the beginning of the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, our party and state advocated the urgent achievement of agreements on the problem of cutting back on strategic nuclear weapons, of stopping the deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and reducing and withdrawing the existing ones.

At the Madrid meeting our country's activity focuses on the successful conclusion of that meeting which should lead to a conference of the participating states for strengthening trust and disarmament in Europe so as to ensure the continuity of the process of establishing security and developing cooperation in the continent. Romania has also advocated the acceleration of negotiations and the conclusion of an agreement on reducing troops and armaments at the Vienna negotiations. It has spoken out for deepening relations at various levels among the Balkan countries and for organizing a summit conference devoted to turning the Balkans into an area of peaceful cooperation, free of nuclear weapons.

Primary attention was paid to actively promoting Romania's position and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives on preventing and stopping military conflicts, eliminating states of tension and resolving disputes between countries by political means alone. As a result of our country's constant efforts, a UN declaration on the peaceful settlement of conflicts was adopted. At the same time, resolutions were adopted in connection with freezing and cutting back on military budgets; the International Youth Year; the development and strengthening of good-neighborliness among countries; on combating the brain drain from developing countries; and on the universal guarantee of the right to education. Preconditions have also been created to continue to promote other Romanian proposals, to identify new ways and means to enhance the United Nations' role in the international arena.

Within the framework of our country's consistent actions aimed at eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new economic order in the world, particular stress was placed on supporting the measures to eliminate negative phenomena in international exchanges, abolish imperialist practices in the field of credits and interests, which is in keeping with the imperative requirements of a more rapid development of those countries lagging behind and of general economic stability. Romania has struggled, together with the other countries in the "Group of the 77", to launch negotiations on problems of economic cooperation for development, and has acted to promote Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives regarding a summit conference of developing countries.

The plenum stressed that in 1983 our party and state will constantly guide themselves in their international activity by the decisions of the 12th party congress and the RCP National Conference and by the guidelines and recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu devoted to establishing conditions of peace, independence, and cooperation favoring the successful construction of socialism in Romania.

In the spirit of the party national conference assessments, according to which the basic problem of our times is that of preventing war and ensuring peace, determined action will be taken to stop the arms race and proceed to disarmament under strict international supervision, to lessen tension and reduce the sources of conflict and to resolve all differences between countries through political means.

In this international activity Romania will extensively promote the principled positions held and the proposals presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, which stress the role and responsibilities of the participating countries in that pact for the fate of peace and the struggle for preventing a nuclear war, for preserving and consolidating detente, achieving disarmament and developing cooperation on the European Continent and throughout the world.

The RCP will extensively promote relations with the communist and workers parties, with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with other governing political forces and national liberation movements and with the democratic and anti-imperialist forces everywhere; it will cooperate with them to stop -- through the united front of the people's masses and of world public opinion -- a war and to bring about a new trend in the international arena, a trend toward detente, cooperation, and socioeconomic progress.

Our country will struggle to deepen relations with all socialist countries and particularly with neighboring ones; it will expand cooperation with the developing and nonaligned countries and broaden relations with the developed capitalist countries on the basis of equality, respect for independence, and mutual advantage.

Efforts will be increased to diversify relations with all countries of the world in the economic, scientific-technical, and cultural fields to base our overall foreign trade and international economic cooperation on the principles of the new financial-economic mechanism. Intensive action is to be taken to strongly increase exports and to lessen the effects of the world economic crisis and ensure an even trade balance.

On the basis of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's positions and proposals and of the report to the RCP National Conference, our party and state will resolutely struggle to achieve real progress on the road of stopping the arms race and of proceeding to disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament, in Europe and throughout the world. Within the UN discussion and negotiation forums and within the overall framework of foreign policy, priority action will be taken to stop the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, to achieve a withdrawal of the existing ones and to initiate direct negotiations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on reducing military budgets, troops and armaments, and on adopting effective nuclear disarmament measures and eliminating the danger of war.

At the all-European Madrid meeting, Romania will act with determination for its rapid conclusion with positive results, for the convening of a conference on strengthening trust and on disarmament on our continent and for new measures to give an impetus to implementing the Final Act provisions and ensuring the continuity of the process of establishing security and of developing cooperation among the participating countries.

Our country will be actively militant and support the efforts to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order. It will directly contribute to efforts aimed at starting talks, under UN aegis, on problems of international cooperation for development, strengthening the solidarity and action unity of developing and nonaligned countries and organizing a summit meeting of heads of state and government of the developing countries.

At the same time our party and state will assert themselves as an active factor for expanding the dialogue between states, regardless of size or social system; increasing the role of the UN in the discussion and resolution of key problems of peace, security and progress; eliminating hotbeds of tension and conflict; and promoting a new kind of democratic relations in the world.

The plenum points out that our party-state foreign policy in 1983 will be an expression of the guidelines established at the party national conference and of the Romanian people's unswerving determination to consistently act to develop relations between states, reduce international tension, resolve all conflicts between states through political means, halt the arms race, and proceed to disarmament, for the triumph of the policy of cooperation, peace, respect for national independence, and socialism.

DEPORTEE INTERVIEWED ON TREATMENT IN UK

AU011250 [Editorial Report] Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA on 30 March carries on page 5 a 3,600-word report on an interview with Stancu Papusoiu, the Romanian recently deported from the UK, entitled "Facts Remain Facts -- on the Stancu Papusoiu Case," in which Neagu Udrotiu asks Papusoiu about his wanderings through various European countries and ultimately Britain. It begins with Udroiu's account of his visit to Stancu Papusoiu in the Craiova regional hospital where, he notes, he met him standing in the corridor. He does not, however, give any details about Papusoiu's state of health. After describing Pausoiu's appearance, giving some biographical details such as his schooling, where he lived before, profession, and place of work and a passing mention of former imprisonment in Romania, the author states that Papusoiu left Romania in August 1980, illegally.

Papusoiu is then quoted describing his stay in Austria at the Traiskirchen refugee camp (no dates mentioned) and the deplorable conditions there. From Austria, he states, he went to Italy, first to Udine and then to Latina camp where he was interrogated. After a stay in the FRG, where, he claims, he was kept "handcuffed" in prison, was "beaten up" and "tortured" he went to France, only to be arrested again. This, he says, because he had to resort to stealing to have something to eat.

He says that in April 1982 he reached London and reported to the police with a request "to emigrate to Australia and if that was not possible to help him return to Romania." He claims that he was put into a prison near the airport, from where he wrote more than one letter to the Home Office with the request "to release me from prison so that I can contact the Romanian Embassy, or to send me to another country." He was then taken to another building, he says, where he was "undressed until he was naked" and was "beaten up." "They were jumping on me with their feet and were screaming like wild animals, constantly saying, as far as I was able to understand, that I was a terrorist. They continued to beat me up in this manner and kept me naked for 4 days. And they did not even give me any water to drink." Stancu Papusoiu goes on to say: "That is how I was kept until December, when I went on a hunger strike. Up to then I was constantly asking for water, but they did not give me any. Now I constantly had water and food but I refused them." There are no further details on this.

In connection with his deportation from Britain, Stancu Papusiou says: "Without being told anything, I was taken to the airport in a van, accompanied by three policemen. I was handcuffed. I was kept at the police station until the next day. Then I was taken from that room and driven under guard to a Tarom plane." He claims that while he was at the airport he was given no food.

At this point the author quotes Democritus, the Greek philosopher saying: "A bad, foolish, indecent, and foul life is not a bad life, but a long death."

After a few questions about what Papusoiu expects this spring ("I want to make friends") or if a girl-friend is waiting for him, the author asks him what he intends to do now. To this Papusoiu answers that this depends on the law; he may be pardoned, he may be condemned, but he wants "to begin to work seriously," "to earn money" and "start a family."

The article concludes with the following remarks: "This is the 'Papusoiu case' on which some Western journalists have expended an impressive amount of words, making up stories, inventing facts to suit themselves and trying by all means to provide grave and biased explanations of what has happened in this young man's life.

"These are the facts. We submit them to the public in the desire to show the real face of things. Our newspaper is at the disposal of readers to express their views."

SECOND ROMANIAN-MADE ROMBAC 1-11 PLANE PRESENTED

AU301845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/3/1983 -- In the morning of March 30 a ceremony took place at the aircraft enterprise of Bucharest when the second "Rombac 1-11" manufactured by Romania in cooperation with the "British Aerospace" was presented. Therefore, 7 months after the first plane which opened the "Rombac" series was manufactured and less than a week since its debut on the foreign lines (Bucharest-London), the second courier leaves the hangars of the enterprise.

It is -- as Engineer Nicolae Gugui, director of the enterprise, mentioned -- a meaningful event. "Rombac 1-11" is a notable achievement which proves the capability of our workers, technicians, and engineers to turn out products competitive on a world plane. The second plane marks a constructive novelty, as it was exclusively mounted by Romanian experts who were granted technical assistance by their British colleagues. Suchlike types of aircraft are manufactured only in the USA, the USSR, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands -- the director of the enterprise stated.

At present, the third, fourth, fifth and sixth planes are in various assembly stages. The third and fourth are to be delivered to beneficiaries this year.

The production of the passenger aircraft "Rombac 1-11" which is manufactured on the basis of the broadest transfer of technology in the world in this domain, unfolds in accordance with the contract's provisions. The process of developing the production units and technologies is being stimulated for a more marked integration into fabrication so that at the end of 1987 the first exclusively Romanian aircraft may be built.

COMMENTARIES ON REAGAN PROPOSAL, GROMYKO RESPONSE

Reagan Speech Lacks 'New Ideas'

LD011509 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] In our commentary on the theme of relations between the superpowers our commentator Milika Sundic considers that Reagan's speech in Los Angeles is a message to the leaders and people of the Soviet Union:

[Sundic] This is a long-heralded speech which asks the Soviet Union for restraint in international relations and which, on the other hand, explains Reagan's latest proposal for the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe. To be frank, the U.S. President was expected to say much more than he did, at least about the basic problem over which the two superpowers have been in dispute with each other for 2 years now. President Reagan did not do so because he obviously had no new ideas other than those he outlined 2 days ago. The U.S. President continues to assert that the Soviet Union has an advantage in missile and nuclear armament, and the clear conclusion drawn from this is that the United States will compensate for this by installing Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe.

On the whole it is not a bad thing that the U.S. President should so often address messages to Moscow, but it is not a good thing that nearly all of his messages are virtually identical and have strings attached to them. For instance, in his latest speech in Los Angeles Reagan demanded that the agreement on missiles be based on an equal number as far as U.S. and Soviet nuclear forces are concerned, but excluding the French and British missiles on European soil and demanding that the Soviet Union not target its surplus missiles on Asia but destroy them, which, as Reagan says, would of course have to be subject to strict supervision.

Unless we are wrong, a proposal spelled out this way or, to be more accurate, this kind of explanation of the original on the counting of the number of nuclear warheads, could be acceptable to Moscow only on one condition, which is that all the missiles intended for the European Theater should be taken into account.

Reagan does not allow this, not because he underestimates the French and British nuclear potentials in the European Theater, but because with regard to everything in the sphere of armament he demands a measure directed toward the Soviet Union, not a real but a formal one. If the missiles intended for Europe have to be counted, the Soviet Union could not, even if its conduct were more flexible, consider as nonexistent either the British and French missiles or the U.S. missiles which surround the European countries.

It is difficult to say now who will reply to Reagan's latest speech and the preceding speech and in what way, but everything points to the conclusion that Moscow will not be satisfied with either of them. The reply is sure to follow and, in all likelihood, be negative. One would even say that Moscow no longer expects any fresh initiatives from Reagan and that, however preoccupied it may be with relations with the United States, it no longer counts on a meeting with Reagan.

The fact that the Atlantic pact's member countries have accepted Reagan's idea on the counting of nuclear warheads does not oblige the Soviet Union to adopt a softer attitude, which in practice means that the wrangling between the two superpowers will continue over the coming months and be accompanied by a total standstill at the Geneva talks on Euromissiles and the danger that the dialogue may be delayed or even interrupted.

Ocokoljic on 'Duel,' Negotiations

AU021528 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] Precisely at the time when the Geneva negotiations on nuclear weapons between the United States and the Soviet Union have been interrupted for the customary spring interval, the public duel and the tone of statements at the highest levels have been intensified to an extraordinary degree. At this moment, the latest American proposal for a transitional agreement on reducing land-based nuclear missile weapons in Europe to an equal number of nuclear warheads takes center stage in this duel. Stanislav Ocokoljic comments:

All proposals made by both negotiating parties so far, including the latest Washington proposal and today's answer from Moscow, consistently insist on the principle of formal equal security. It is obvious that each side believes that, in the strategic relationship of forces in the larger global and the narrower European arenas, it has retained its own solid political, economic, or geographic and especially military-technical security and that the opposing camp shows significant elements of corresponding weaknesses. For this reason, in the negotiations, both sides persistently maintain the positions of force and pressure without making any real concessions toward a compromise even though, in propaganda, they emphasize through various new variations their own readiness for concessions and accuse the other side of obstinacy.

The fact that one side threatens with the means which have already been deployed and the other side with the means which it is planning to deploy is used for nuances and modalities in pressures and for the tactic of throwing the ball to the opposing side. Every concession has become to a considerably greater extent a matter of prestige and, to a much lesser extent, a result of the so strongly emphasized principle of equal military security. This fact is best demonstrated by the example of the 162 British and French missiles which one side wants to include and the other side refuses to include in the negotiations, the military significance of which is undoubtedly merely symbolic in relation to the thousands of American and Soviet nuclear warheads.

However, the fate of the negotiations is indissolubly also linked to the fact that both governments have found themselves in the line of fire of an increasingly intensive conflict between the opposing tendencies within their own countries. The military-bureaucratic machines and military-industrial complexes show a growing tendency towards a total (?deterrent). On both sides, the reciprocal accusations that the opposing side is upsetting the equilibrium of the mutual, equalized threats and is thereby provoking a crisis of deterrence hide the tendencies toward a material strengthening of the military force which is reflected in the long-term plans for its development in all fields, ranging from pistols and rifles to the antiballistic missiles and concrete intention to extend war actions to space.

On the other hand, the economic problems which have already become serious as well as the even greater economic problems looming on the horizon and the corresponding anti-nuclear feelings appear as an increasingly intensive imperative to curb all the existing dangers of this modern and specifically nuclear militarism. There are grounds to assume that, concerned about preserving their own positions, the governments are hard put to find a compromise reconciliation between these opposing tendencies. In the search for a way out of these mutual contradictions as well as their own internal contradictions, both governments have chosen to base their total policies predominantly not to say exclusively -- on military force. As always in the past, this road leads to such a narrowing of scope that, today, the fate of their relations is tied to one, in the final analysis, rather narrow segment of an otherwise rich war arsenal. At the same time, efforts are made to conceal the impasse from the world public with trailblazing moves of a broad scope. If they nevertheless agree on something, then they will do it through secret negotiations and the world will learn about it only as much as it momentarily suits them to tell the world.

Milika Sundic Commentary

LD032011 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Text] Here is a commentary on Soviet-American relations. Moscow and Washington remain in the same positions. Gromyko's reply to Reagan could be put into a nutshell as follows: There can be no agreement on Euromissiles if the United States does not change the proposal made recently by the American President. Here is Milika Sundic:

When President Reagan proposed the new variant of a possible agreement on Euromissiles, which would be based on the same number of nuclear warheads, it became clear that Moscow, too, would come forward with its own calculations. And this Andrey Gromyko did yesterday by describing Reagan's proposal as not serious. The Soviet minister of foreign affairs did not close the door to negotiations though, because, as he said, the American proposal offers no chance for an agreement. Moscow has also told Washington that its attitudes will not be softer in December, either -- that is, when the United States should start with the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe.

Reagan's count of nuclear warheads compared with Andrey Gromyko's count has shown it to be untenable for the Soviet Union. For, as could have been expected, Moscow has no intention of excluding British and French medium-range missiles from the Atlantic pact's nuclear potential, and even less the American aircraft which carry nuclear weapons. It was also expected that the Soviet Union would not separate the European continental landmass from the area of seas and oceans surrounding it, where the Americans have their nuclear bases. At his press conference, Gromyko enumerated them one by one.

Since Reagan has asked Moscow to destroy its surplus SS-20 missiles -- that is, not to transfer them into the Asian part of the Soviet Union -- Andrey Gromyko explained, more on account of China than on account of the United States, that this was out of the question. For at one time China drew Moscow's attention to the fact that moving SS-20 missiles to the Soviet Far East could not be accepted as normal behavior, and thus Andrey Gromyko, bearing in mind Chinese suspicion, reminded both the Chinese and the Americans of Okinawa and other American bases in that part of the world.

The Soviet assessment that the chasm separating the two superpowers has become much deeper could be described as an approximately accurate diagnosis of the present state of Soviet-American relations, but not as a hopeless one. At times the impression is gained that Moscow is concerned -- not to say frightened -- too much by the possibility of being confronted in the foreseeable future with the installation of American Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe, just as it seems that the United States -- and even less its allies -- is not convinced that it would be advantageous on one point or another to push the opposite side into giving in.

This does not mean that the game of counting missiles and nuclear warheads is entirely devoid of danger, even less so for the rest of the world -- that is, that part of the world which watches the behavior by the superpowers with fear, that wishes to sleep peacefully. On the contrary, the situation both in the world and in the relations between superpowers is becoming more and more complex and dangerous. Great as the superpowers are in respect to weapons at their disposal, they are small when it comes to grasping the consequences which could arise from this. Missiles have evidently become an unpleasant burden both for those who have them and for those who do not.

TWO MILITIAMEN KILLED IN KOSOVO 2 APRIL

AU021348 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1318 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] This morning at about 0130 hours [2330 GMT on 1 April] in the elementary school building in Dragobilje village in Orahovac Commune [in Kosovo], militiamen Fatmir Osmanaj, age 23, and Kadri Rama, age 27, both from the Orahovac Militia Station of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, were killed. According to the announcement of the Kosovo Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the two militiamen were on patrol and entered the elementary school building where they found two teachers and the school courier who were on duty as well as 30-year old Ahmet Pacarizi, a private transportation operator. Without any cause, at a certain moment Pacarizi took advantage of the lack of attention on the part of one of the militiamen who had placed his automatic rifle on the desk close to where he was sitting. Pacarizi took the rifle and fired two bursts at the militiamen, killing them. He then fled.

Vakic Sends Condolences

AU031325 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] Ilija Vakic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, has sent a telegram of condolences to Mehmet Malici, provincial secretary for internal affairs, on the occasion of the brutal murder of two militiamen, Fatmir Osmanaj and Kadri Rama.

Funeral Reported

AU031940 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Text] Kadri Rama, a militiaman who was killed by a criminal while on duty in the village of Dragobilje in Orahovac Commune on 2 April 1983, was buried with high honors today in his village, Stankovce in Glogovac Commune. Taking part in the militiaman's funeral were many citizens, pupils of the Stankovce Elementary School, the commune's sociopolitical structure, a delegation of Orahovac Commune headed by [name indistinct], leader of the League of Communists Communal Committee, and deputy secretaries of the Provincial Secretariat of Internal Affairs Vojislav Zajic and Musa Beka. On behalf of the Stankovce local community sociopolitical structures, (Vesel Ajati), director of the elementary school, paid his final respects to the deceased militiaman. n behalf of Orahovac sociopolitical structures and the Provincial Secretariat of Internal Affairs, [name indistinct] and Musa Beka paid their final respects. The suffering of the Rama family of Stankovce is also being eased by telegrams of condolences from Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs; Kolj Siroka, president of the Kosovo Presidency; Ilija Vakic and Mehmet Maliqi.

The militiaman Fatmir Osmanaj, from the village of Dusanovac in Prizren Commune, who was killed by a criminal yesterday while on duty in Dragobilje village in Orahovac Commune, was buried with high honors today. On behalf of the Orahovac sociopolitical organizations and the citizens of Orahovac Commune where he worked, [name indistinct], leader of the Orahovac SAWP Communal Conference, paid his final respects. On behalf of the workers of the Secretariat of Internal Affairs, (Hajredin Bajupi), assistant provincial secretary of internal affairs, paid his final respects. Besides members of Fatmir Osmanaj's family, taking part in the funeral were also leaders of the sociopolitical organizations in Prizren and Orahovac Communes, representatives of the Secretariat of Internal Affairs of these two communes and of the province, and many citizens. Many wreaths were laid on the grave of the deceased.

KURTESI NOMINATED FOR KOSOVO LC PRESIDENT

AU022025 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Excerpts] At its session today, which was presided over by Sinan Hasani, the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo decided to nominate Ilijaz Kurtesi, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, member of the LCY Central Committee, and president of the Managing Committee of the Kosovo Elektroprivreda Organization, as candidate for president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo for a 1-year term of office.

M. BAKLI LIKELY TO BE EXCLUDED FROM LCY

LD030325 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1312 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] Pristina, April 2 (TANJUG) -- The one-time party leader for the Yugoslav province of Kosovo, Mahmut Bakali, in all appearances will be excluded from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY).

This was announced today, Saturday, by the municipal party organization in Pristina, the capital of Kosovo.

Bakali was removed from his function following the attempted counter revolution by Albanian chauvinists and separatists in the spring of 1981. Because of his responsibility for the then situation in Kosovo, he had been punished by the "last warning before expulsion" from the LCY.

It follows from an announcement issued by the Pristina party organization that Bakali continues his contacts with persons said to be "hostile elements who oppose the action of progressive forces in the province towards the stabilization of political situation. [quotation mark as received] It was added that some of these persons are in collision with law.

Bakali is now working at a Pristina scientific institution, whose party organization has raised the question of his responsibility.

PRC ATTEMPTS TO REVIVE RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

LD011445 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1343 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 1 (TANJUG) -- Last week's visit to Albania by a group of Chinese experts in economic relations was -- according to the Belgrade daily POLITIKA -- an attempt by China to revive, in the long run, its relations with Albania.

The paper recalls that this was the first visit of Chinese officials to Albania since 1978, when economic cooperation between the two countries was interrupted. At the same time it says that the visit of Chinese economic experts coincided with a surprise departure from Beijing of Albanian commercial attache Mehmet Bilikbashi for a briefing of Albanian officials in Tirana, and with a statement of the Albanian leadership saying that "political differences must not necessarily be an obstacle to a revival of economic exchange."

After ignoring for five years the Albanian insults levelled against China and its leadership, the Chinese press has now begun to register Albanian developments since the moment of the mysterious death of Mehmet Shehu and ministerial purges in Albania, points out POLITIKA.

The daily places China's intensified activity in relation to Albania into the context of the Soviet and American offers for normalizing relations with this Balkan country.

In this connection the paper says that the diplomacies of all three countries take seriously into account the internal political struggle going on in Albania.

POLITIKA cites Chinese sources which give details about the one-time close cooperation between Albania and China. From 1954 to 1978, China helped realize over one hundred economic and military projects in Albania. Over the period, Albania received about 10 thousand tractors and an unspecified number of tanks and helicopters, as well as other military equipment from China.

Placing diplomatic activity into the context of political change in Albania, the paper considers that the Chinese count not only on present Albania but on the future one as well.

STAMBOLIC RETURNS FROM HUNGARY 31 MARCH

LD312347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1850 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife tonight returned to Belgrade from an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Hungary, where they stayed at the invitation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

At the Topcider railway station, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, his wife, and associates were greeted by Mika Spiljak, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Mito Michjkov, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; and Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; and other personalities. Also present was Istvan Szabo, charge d'affaires of the Hungarian Embassy in Belgrade.

The president of the SFRY Presidency visited Hungary with Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Nedeljko Mandic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the Yugoslav-Hungarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and other personalities.

Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, was on an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Hungary from 29 to 31 March.

STAMBOLIC GREETS LOSONCZI ON NATIONAL DAY

Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Text] On the occasion of the Hungarian national day, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram with cordial congratulations and best wishes to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of Hungary. Among other things the telegram expresses satisfaction with the latest Yugoslav-Hungarian meeting and stresses conviction in the further successful development of friendly relations between the two neighboring socialist countries.

MOJSOV MEETS WITH ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD030640 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1321 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 2 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov today, Friday, [as received] met with Ethiopian Foreign Minister Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, who is visiting Yugoslavia.

They exchanged views on certain current questions in international life, the results of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi, the present situation in Africa, and on some other international topics. The two ministers also discussed Yugoslav-Ethiopian cooperation.

MOJSOV ARRIVES IN BUENOS AIRES 3 APRIL

LD031943 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Buenos Aires today, where he was welcomed by Aguirre Lanari, the Argentine minister of foreign relations. Mojsov will take part in the work of the Group of 77 which will meet at the ministerial level on Tuesday. In his statement for Argentine television and TANJUG, Lazar Mojsov pointed out the exceptional significance of this session, held following the recent nonaligned summit in New Delhi. It is possible that some attitudes of the nonaligned will be adopted as the program of action which the developing countries will submit to UNCTAD in Belgrade. The present world economic crisis, Mojsov said, is very dramatic and gravely affects the developing countries, but it also does not bypass the industrially developed countries. Therefore, solutions must be sought through joint efforts.

ZARKOVIC, OFFICIALS LEAVE FOR SOUTH AMERICA

LD040945 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0910 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 4 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia member Vidoje Zarkovic left this morning (Monday) on official and friendly visits to Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia and Guyana.

Vidoje Zarkovic is accompanied by federal government member Dr Rikard Stajner, Deputy Foreign Secretary Mirko Ostojic and others.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER ENDS SESSION, ADOPTS CONCLUSIONS

AU311548 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] The session of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, which began yesterday, ended today. Conclusions were adopted in connection with the report of the Federal Executive Council on economic trends at the beginning of the year and conclusions on the difficult energy situation in Macedonia. The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces also adopted a decision amending the decision on the common foreign exchange policy this year. What is involved is the provision of foreign exchange for the purchase of the most necessary raw materials, medicines, sugar, and coffee. Olivija Rusovac reports:

The conclusions on the economic trends at the beginning of the year were subject, prior to being adopted, to minor changes because the Federal Executive Council could not agree with the formulations according to which it results that the Federal Executive Council is -- so to speak -- exclusively responsible for the economic situation. The objections of the Federal Executive Council were adopted.

Thus, in the final version of the conclusions, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces noted that all proponents of economic policy had not demonstrated the necessary effectiveness in implementing the measures of economic policy in the vital sectors of economic operations, particularly in production, exports and the price field. For this reason it is necessary to undertake, without delay, measures and activities to realize the agreed goals planned by the resolution.

The Federal Executive Council and the federal administrative organs will intensify activities and responsibility for implementing the adopted policy, while the organs of foreign exchange control and prosecution will intensify their activity in detecting and punishing all those who violate the regulations in the field of economic relations with foreign countries and in foreign exchange operations.

The conclusions particularly stress that it is necessary resolutely to reduce all kinds of spending, support the social action of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation aimed at slowing down the increase in personal incomes, and at reducing investment expenditures. The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces concluded that the so-called May analysis should thoroughly examine the economic trends so as to make it possible to take the necessary measures for implementing the socioeconomic development this year.

According to the supplement to the decision on the common foreign exchange policy, $95 million of the income earned in the currency exchange offices will be allocated for imporing medical supplies, baby food, and medicines; to import the raw materials for detergents, $70 million will be allocated; while to import the raw materials for artificial fertilizers, for fertilizers, and for protein fodder, $90 million will be allocated. To import sugar, $20 million will be allocated; while to import raw coffee, $55 million will be allocated. Finally, to pay foreign press, $8 million will be provided, while to buy the most necessary goods to improve supply during the tourist season, $114 million will be provided.

This year, Macedonia is short of 970 million kilowatt hours of electricity. At the initiative of Bosnia-Hercegovina, all republics and provinces have decided to help this republic. Thus, in all republics except Croatia, the consumption of heavy oil will be reduced so as to provide 160,000 tons of heavy oil for Macedonia. In addition to this quantity another 80,000 tons of heavy oil will be allocated from the additional imported contingent of heavy oil.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD011444 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1307 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 1 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Vice Premier Zvone Dragan has expressed confidence that Yugoslavia will succeed in surmounting the current economic difficulties primarily by relying on its own potentials and with the necessary external support.

In an interview to the Belgrade weekly NIN, Dragan said that new foreign credits, both commodity and financial, would help Yugoslavia to effectively implement its policy of self-reliance. Yugoslavia's potentials are by no means small but are being inadequately utilized, he added.

Dragan cited among the positive effects recorded at the beginning of the year the increase of exports to the convertible currency area and the slowdown in consumption. [sentence as received]

Yugoslav exports to the convertible currency area went up by 27.7 percent in the first two months of the year. Coverage of imports by exports on these markets has now reached 74 percent as against 45 percent in the same period last year. The convertible currency trade deficit was reduced from 823 million dollars recorded at the end of last year to 298 million dollars.

The drop in industrial production and foreign exchange inflow, the increase in public and collective spending and pressures for price rises were cited by Dragan as negative tendencies.

These negative tendencies were explained by Yugoslav Government member Spasoje Medenica as arising from changed conditions. Yugoslavia expected to pay foreign debts which fell due last year but these expectations were not completely fulfilled. A part of these liabilities was transferred to this year which makes the situation more difficult, he said. Medenica said Yugoslavia has counted on using certain foreign credits in the first quarter of the year but the situation changed so that the effect of foreign support will be reflected on the Yugoslav economy only in the second half of the year.

The Yugoslav Government officials emphasized that foreign credits aid the consistent implementation of the economic stabilization policy and do not imply its abandonment.

BUSINESS STATISTICS FOR 1982 PUBLISHED

AU011419 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Mar 83 p 1

[D.V. report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 28 Mar -- Milorad Birovljev, director general of the social accounting service, at his press conference today presented data on economic operations in 1982. Price increases inflated the figures for that year as compared with 1981. Gross revenue [ukupan prihod] increased 31.7 percent, income [dohodak] 28.4 percent, and net income [cist dohodak] increased 25.9 percent in nominal terms. The fact that income increased less than gross revenue is explained by increased depreciation charges and higher payments for raw materials.

Only 28.4 percent [of income] was allocated to accumulation and reserves, compared with 29.6 percent in 1981, but depreciation allocations increased 71 percent, so that the overall reproduction funds in 1982 increased 39.3 percent or 175 billion dinars.

The share of income retained by the economy in 1982 amounted to 61.2 percent compared to 63.3 percent in 1981. This is the consequence of the budgets of sociopolitical communities increasing 21.9 percent and the revenue of self-managing interest communities 29.3 percent.

Fixed investment spending increased 26 percent nominally, but decreased 6 percent in real terms as envisaged. Its share of the income has decreased, but it still amounts to 36 percent.

The allocations for personal incomes and social spending increased 27.9 percent, which is more than net income. Real personal incomes decreased 4 percent in 1982, 5 percent in 1981, and 7 percent in 1980 as against the preceding year. The average personal income in the economy was 12,524 dinars [a month] and was 27 percent higher than in 1981.

Allocations for housing construction increased 25 percent, which is to say less than net income. Losses in 1982 were 3.5 percent of income as against 2 percent in 1981

HIGHER TAXES ON GOODS TAKE EFFECT 2 APRIL

LD011946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Summary] Belgrade, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- Beginning tomorrow, changes and supplements to the law on taxing goods turnover and services, will mean that a series of products will become costlier. Sugar will increase in price by 3.77 dinars per kilogram.

Butane gas for household use will carry a 15 percent tax; when used for driving motor vehicles or boats the tax rate goes up from the present by 35 to 60 percent. Mineral and carbonated drinks will carry a 17.4 percent tax. The same rate will apply to small agricultural implements. All sports goods will carry a 17.4 or 8 percent tax, depending on whether they are made of leather or rubber. [sentence as received] A tax of 5 percent will be added to all natural wines.

Today, at a press conference, Joze Florjancic, federal secretary of finance, explained that these measures would yield 6.2 billion dinars for the federal, republican, and provincial budgets. The budget deficit is estimated to amount to nearly 22 billion dinars, and another 10.6 billion should be yielded by the new price for coffee and about 4 billion by the new price for cigarettes. He also said that 50 percent of the additional resources thus collected would go the federal budget and the rest -- a little over 10 billion -- to republican and provincial budgets.

Florjancic asserts that the federal budget is being handled economically. In the first 3 months of the year, budgetary expenditure at the federal level was 14.3 percent less than planned. The structure of the federal budget was mentioned: 90.5 percent goes for the Army, veterans, the disabled and for underdeveloped areas, and the rest for other users. The revenue is made up as follows: about 43 percent from the new turnover tax; 16 percent from customs duties; 38 percent from contributions by the republics and provinces; and about 3.5 percent from other sources.

Answering a question by journalists as to how much average retail prices and the cost of living would be increased on the basis of the changes in the taxation law, the answer was 1.5 and 1.2 percent respectively. But neither Florjancic nor his associates were able to provide information on the extent to which coffee, cigarettes, baby food, yeast, and some other products -- which went up a few days ago -- would contribute to the average price increases.

There was no convincing reply to a question as to what would happen to this year's price policy and whether this policy would not be "torpedoed" by all these price changes.

FEC ADOPTS VIEWS ON SOCIAL PLAN AMENDMENTS

AU021821 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] Today in Belgrade, the Federal Executive Council held a session which was presided over by Milka Planinc. At its session, the Federal Executive Council adopted its views on the unsolved problems which have appeared so far in the work connected with amendments to the country's social plan for the period to 1985. Members of the Federal Executive Council concluded that a majority of pending problems connected with the production orientation and practical structural changes, including problems in the spheres of investment policy and ensuring resources for the common development priorities, has wider socioeconomic importance and importance for the economic system. It was pointed out that no partial interest should be satisfied at the expense of common interests and that the common interests should be satisfied with due consideration for the constitutional position and rights of the republics, provinces, and other sociopolitical and self-managing subjective factors of development.

The amendments to the accord on the country's social plan for the period to the end of the current medium-term plan period proceed from the foundations of the long-term economic stabilization program and the anti-inflation stabilization program on which the Kraigher Commission has intensively worked. The Federal Executive Council noted that the work on amendments to self-managing plans at all levels should be accelerated to find the best possible solutions to the problems of common interest for the country.

FEC ADOPTS FOREIGN EXCHANGE 'UNIFIED CRITERIA'

AU011336 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] The Federal Executive Council [FEC], at its session this afternoon, under the chairmanship of Milka Planinc, agreed to the unified criteria on the handling of foreign exchange in 1983, in accordance with the Law on Foreign Exchange Dealings and Credit Relations With Foreign Countries. The Yugoslav interest community for economic relations with foreign countries should, in cooperation with the Federal Economic Chamber, take measures which will ensure agreements and accords to implement the foreign exchange dealings law and the unified criteria. The respective federal organs are charged with preparing appropriate regulations on the implementation of the unified criteria.

RIBICIC DEFENDS DEPOSIT ON FOREIGN TRAVEL

AU021825 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Relja Atanasijevic report]

[Excerpt] It should be noted that, in the past 10 days, relatively few Yugoslavs passed through the country's western border crossing points on their way out of the country. The deposits on foreign travel are obviously an effective measure. This measure has been necessary to prevent the outflow of dinars, to freeze the dinar's value, and to prevent various types of speculation, Mitja Ribicic said in Gornja Radgona yesterday and expressed his belief that the results would be even better if there were not many who are evading or violating the decree on deposits. If it were not for these evasions and violations, the decree on deposits could be in effect for a shorter period. He added that he fails to understand why deposits are being so greatly criticized in Slovenia. It seems to me that this criticism makes no sense, Mitja Ribicic added.

JOURNALISTS TO IMPLEMENT LCY PLENUM CONCLUSIONS

AU011324 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] The Presidium of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Journalists Federation has expressed the readiness of the federation to implement the conclusions of the sixth session of the LCY Central Committee on public information in an engaged and concrete manner. It was assessed that the plenum and its conclusions are a significant incentive and orientation in the work of the journalists' organizations.

MAMULA CONCLUDES VISIT TO BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

LD261026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Pucarevo, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and his associates today ended their visit to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina which lasted several days. During his stay in this republic, Admiral Mamula held talks with the leadership of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and visited the command of the Sarajevo Army District, the complex work organizations of "Energoinvest," "Famos" and "Bratstvo" work organization [word indistinct] "Soko" and the unit commanded by Milos Baros.

During the talks with the leadership of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, which was also attended by the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Branko Mamula and Hamdija Pozderac, president of the League of

Communists Central Committee Presidium, it was assessed that important results have been achieved in the organization and training of all components of defense and social protection in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. It was pointed out that the system of defense and social protection should be further built and improved in keeping with the ideopolitical commitments and overall socioeconomic possibilities of development of this republic and our socialist community.

During the visit to the command of the Sarajevo Army District and the unit commanded by Milos Baros, Adm Mamula learned about the level of combat training, fighting readiness and the moral-political situation in this Army district. Assessing them as favorable, the federal secretary pointed out the need for constant efforts and responsible work in order constantly to raise the quality of combat training and fighting readiness and to bring the moral-political state to a higher level. Pointing out these tasks, Adm Mamula said that these are constantly topical in view of the development of the international situation which he said is unfavorable.

During his visit to the work organizations, the federal secretary for national defense was acquainted in detail with the business results and the state of defense preparations in them. Adm Mamula and his associates visited the workshops and expressed interest in the working conditions and especially in the level of productivity and the implementation of economic stabilization measures.

RIBICIC VISITS PRISTINA, ATTENDS LC MEETING

AU301807 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee arrived today for a 2-day visit to Kosovo. He was accompanied by Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and by Radisa Gakic, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia.

Ribicic and those accompanying him were welcomed at Pristina Airport by Sinan Hasani, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, and Mitar Samardzic, secretary of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo. Following their arrival, Ribicic and his colleagues attended an extended meeting of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, at which he was informed about the political and economic situation in the province. It is expected that Comrade Ribicic will visit the University of Kosovo tomorrow and the Kosovo electricity generating industry.

HISTORIAN ACCUSED OF MISINTERPRETING TITO LETTER

AU021622 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] The action currently being waged in Kosovo by the League of Communists, together with other progressive forces, has not been spared some obstructionist attempts aimed at promoting an idea which had already previously been characterized as unacceptable, Kosta Krajincanic reports from Pristina:

In recent days, the Pristina newspaper JEDINSTVO carried an article precisely on such an attempt in the field of historiographical science. It has to do with a commentary by Dr Hakif Bajrami on Tito's letter of 22 September 1942 to the Regional Committee of the Communist Party for Kosovo and Metohija. A copy of this letter, which was made in the same year, because the original letter was lost, is in the historical archives of the LCY Central Committee and has been incorporated into the collected documents and data on the national liberation war published by the Military Historical Institute of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Publishing this letter, in which Comrade Tito called the attention of Kosovo Communists to the need for developing the national liberation movement on a mass scale and for brotherhood among the masses of people in forming the armed Partisan units, the editors of the aforementioned collected documents and data on the national liberation war called attention to an error made in the process of making the copy of the letter. The fact is that the salutation says "to the provincial" instead of "to the regional committee of the Communist Party for Kosovo and Metohija."

Tendentiously exploiting this error in this salutation of Tito's letter and disregarding the warning by the compilers of the collected documents and data on the national liberation war, Dr Hakif Bajrami develops the thesis that Comrade Tito was the first to call the Regional Committee for Kosovo and Metohija a provincial committee and thereby, according to Bajrami's quasi-scientific interpretation, indicated that that political forum was equal to all other provincial committees in the country. In his article published in the yearbook of the Kosovo archives, Bajrami does not make allowances anywhere even for the objective possibility that what is involved in this connection is an error -- something quite possible under war conditions. And he also does not say who those other party leaders are who also put the Regional Committee of Kosovo on an equal footing with all provincial committees in the country. On the contrary, he even goes so far as to use the term "provincial committee" instead of "regional committee" through his entire article, which, as the JEDINSTVO commentator says, has a tone of aggressiveness to it, to say the least.

Why has Hakif Bajrami, one of the member scientists of the team charged with writing the history of the Yugoslav Communist Party, needed this manipulation with Tito's letter and this attempt to discredit Tito's name and work? The intention is more than transparent. He wants to prove that, as early as during the national liberation war, the Regional Committee for Kosovo and Metohija had the status of a provincial committee and that, consequently, later, when the provincial committees became central committees, the Kosovo committee also had the right to become a central committee. There is obviously not even half a step from Bajrami's deliberations of this kind and his manipulation of Tito's letter to the counterrevolutionary slogan of "Kosovo republic," Pristina JEDINSTVO commentary says.

'NEW METHODS' USED IN KOSOVO TO FORCE EMIGRATION

AU311350 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Mar 83 p 3

[R. Milacic report]

[Text] Pec, 29 Mar -- At a joint session of all three chambers of the Pec Communal Assembly today (which was presided over by Pavli Gasic), the delegates unanimously accepted the resignation of Muhamed Mulhadja as president of the assembly. In his written resignation Mulhadja accepted the recent conclusions of the Pec Communal Committee of the League of Communists and expressed his agreement with the statement that his behavior in his personal life was not in accord with the position which he held.

At their session, the chambers also discussed the problem of halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this region and noted that the emigration has declined recently. In his introductory remarks Medzid Salja pointed out that, in the last 3 months, 87 people, including 46 Serbs and 41 Montenegrins, emigrated from the commune. The impossibility of finding employment, family reasons, and the like were the main reasons for their departure.

It was also noted that no one has emigrated as a result of any pressures but that psychological pressures nevertheless still exist.

The atmosphere of insecurity created by the Albanian nationalists and irredentists influences the emigration. The positive fact was also pointed out that, in the same period, 13 individuals and 2 families, including a total of 9 members, have returned to the commune and that 5 of the returnees have already found employment and that others have been promised that employment would be found for them. It is an encouraging fact that, in this period, no regularly employed people have emigrated.

The general appraisal is that the political and security situation is much more favorable now. However, during this period, the enemy has made its presence known 21 times with written hostile slogans, including 15 times the slogan "Kosovo republic." There have been also occurrences of desecration of gravestones at the orthodox cemetery in Kosuric village and, during the Christmas holidays, some members of the Serbian nationality carried yule logs through the town in an organized manner and also organized the distribution of these logs to individual homes.

For instance, in Nabrdje village, a sixth grade schoolgirl was found who, on 7 March, tried to distribute leaflets calling for a boycott of classes and for demonstrations, and hostile pamphlets have been sent to some schools from Pristina. All this shows that the enemy is not resting.

In recent days, the hostile elements have adopted new methods to induce Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate. The fact is that three-man groups of Albanian nationality from the area of Decani have appeared in Krusevac village offering large sums of money, even in foreign currency -- that is, as much money as any individual property owners of Serbian or Montenegrin nationality asked for their property. A certain manager, Komo Jovanovic, together with another three Albanians, has appeared in Gorazdevac and Rausic villages to buy and resell Serbian property. It was stated that, because of this, the harshest measures will be taken against Jovanovic, who had been already previously sentenced for hostile activities.

Delegates of the Pec Communal Assembly discussed and adopted the development resolution for 1983 which envisages a quicker development especially in the fields of industry, agriculture, and tourism and also a higher employment of workers. However, the lack of development plans providing for associating labor and pooling resources with other work organizations in other republics and the Province of Vojvodina was criticized at the session of the assembly.

SKOPJE: TWO 'IRREDENTISTS' INDICTED 31 MAR

LD312357 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Skopje, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Skopje District Court today announced that two irredentists, Rustemi Djeladin (39) from the Radisani village near Skopje and Arslan Resiti (23) from Tetovo, had been charged with the offense of association for the purpose of hostile activity. According to the indictment, their hostile activity was designed to endanger the territorial integrity of the SFRY, to destroy brotherhood and unity and to undermine the equality of nations and nationalities and the constitutional order of our country.

From April 1981, to June 1982, Rustemi Djeladin was in contact with hostile Albanian emigrees during his stay in the FRG and participated in demonstrations against Yugoslavia in several West European countries.

From 1980 to 1982, while temporarily employed in Switzerland and also in Tetovo and its environs, Arslan Resiti, as a member of the hostile irredentist organization "Kustrim i Iliris" (Call to Freedom), distributed leaflets and carried out preparations for hostile intrigues.

The Skopje District Court is also investigating two other Albanian nationalists: Kani Abdulovski (29) and Ferid Ramadanovski (23) from the Sveta Petka village near Skopje. Last year and at the beginning of this year, they wrote leaflets, slogans, and other hostile texts and distributed them in Skopje and its environs. While at several family celebrations they spoke out in favor of Greater-Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

MACEDONIAN SAWP, UNIONS ON ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

AU301554 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26/27 Mar 83 p 7

[D.N. report]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 25 Mar -- Discussing the current state of relations among nationalities in communes with an ethnically mixed population, the presidiums of the republican conferences of the SAWP and the trade unions (Vaska Duganova in the chair) have noted that Albanian nationalism and irredentism have calmed down -- there have been no provocations -- but it should not be underestimated. Political actions, increasingly dealing with causes, must be long-term ones in all communities. The struggle against all nationalisms, regardless of the name they bear, is a long-term task of all the political and other forces of society.

As Ljiljana Maneva said in the opening speech, the causes of the phenomena of nationalism in general, and of Albanian nationalism in particular, do not lie in an inconsistent solving of the national problem. The aim of nationalism is to destroy the policy of equality and the constitutional order; it is a direct attack on self-management and the basic achievements of the revolution.

It was said at the session that the need arises for the entire republic to be covered by our television program, which is not the case at the moment, and that the newspaper FLAKA I VELLAZERIMIT, which is published in Albanian several times a week, should be made into a daily.

Nationalist and irredentist phenomena also exist in the religious communities and among the Muslim priests who are endeavoring to develop an awareness about the identity between the Muslim faith and the Albanian and Turkish nationalities.

The law regulates the use of the flags of the nationalities and the ethnic groups living in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, but the question of the form and the design of these flags has not been regulated. It is believed that the flag should be a symbol of the nationality, but also of its belonging to the republic and the federation, and that the views on this should be coordinated in the SAWPY Federal Conference.

Opportunism

It was said at the session that it has recently been common in Macedonia that personal names of children who enroll in primary schools are changed in an organized way. There is also a pronounced tendency to change the geographical names of inhabited places which have had Slavic names for centuries.

In a large number of Albanian schools, the Macedonian language has been only formally present in practice. Children have graduated from these primary schools en masse without knowing a single Macedonian word. Some teachers asserted that Macedonian will not even be necessary for ethnic Albanian students. A change in this attitude has been made difficult by a shortage of cadres. In addition, opportunism has not been completely overcome and in some ways it is an integral part of the behavior of teachers in these schools.

It was said in the discussion that hostile propaganda from Albania has been going on for 3 decades, that it will not stop soon and that it is based on the dark aims of creating a Great Albania (Vlado Popovski). Considering that a numerous and modern workers class has arisen in the ranks of the nationalities, brotherhood and unity must be built on class foundations.

SLOVENE OFFICIAL ON FAILURE TO REALIZE DECISIONS

AU010816 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Mar 83 p 3

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 28 Mar (TANJUG) -- There have been very intensive sociopolitical and even professional activities in realizing the tasks of economic stabilization in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia for a few years now, and especially since 1979. The congresses of the League of Communists and the third and fourth sessions of the LCY Central Committee after them initiated these activities, which were carried out not only within the League of Communists, but, at the initiative of the League of Communists, in associated labor, the Chamber of Economy, executive and administrative organs, as well as in other sociopolitical organizations, primarily the Socialist Alliance of the Working People and the trade unions. This was stated at today's session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, chaired by Andrej Marinc, which discussed the implementation of the conclusions since the aforementioned sessions of the LCY Central Committee.

"We must realistically and more thoroughly assess why it is that satisfactory results are not being achieved in the realization of the stabilization program in all communities in our country so that we can realistically assess the current phenomena of a weakening of the political situation that has occurred despite the fact that we have achieved in Yugoslavia unity of attitudes to the realization of the strategic questions," Andrej Marinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, said amont other things. The failure to realize what was agreed upon in this field has a destabilizine effect on those who behave according to stabilization and all this becomes a source of passivism, even of nationalist phenomena, which we have to avoid. In the current situation some administrative measures are even necessary, but this must not become a system for solving all questions. Administrative measures should work as a further motivation and stimulus of associated labor for stabilization, that is, for increasing production and exports, Andrej Marinc concluded.